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M'KINLEY A QUICKSAND

HAS NO FIXED OPINION ON MONEY QUESTION, SAYS MR. PLATT.

Turned and Twisted by Every Changing Wind and Given to Uttering Conflicting and "Flabby Things" About the Currency—The ex-Senator Reviews the Major's Record and Warns Republicans About Rushing the Ohioan's Nomination.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt made another fierce assault on Major William McKinley last night. He takes sound money for his text, and endeavors to use it as a battering ram against the Ohio candidate. Mr. Platt regards what Major McKinley has had to say in the past about the money question as "flabby things."

The statement issued by Mr. Platt was undoubtedly called out at this time by the recent visit to this city of such McKinley leaders as Gen. Alger of Michigan, William M. Hahn of Ohio, Chris Magee of Pennsylvania, and Congressman Taylor of Ohio, who came here to assure business men that McKinley is "all right" for sound money. Mr. Platt's statement was as follows:

"The McKinley managers have undertaken to break the force of my charge that his financial record shows that he is an unsafe leader for the Republican Party at this time by printing extracts from his recent speeches. These extract consist of a lot of general phrases about the necessity of having a currency 'as good as the best,' of our 'keeping all our dollars equal in value,' and all that sort of thing. But the McKinley managers are away from the point.

"The point is not that McKinley has made no remarks and cast no votes that tend to the maintenance of good money, but that he has made all sorts of remarks and cast all sorts of votes, and, in a word, that he has acted in every situation, not from settled principles and convictions, but in accordance with what he considered at the time to be popular.

"Now, if we are going to nominate Major McKinley for President, we should do it with our eyes open, and with the full knowledge of what we have got to stand up against during the campaign, and with as good a view as we can get of how his election will turn out in its consequences to the people in their affairs and to our party in its fortunes.

"It is charged that the 'bosses' are against McKinley; that he is the 'people's man.' There is not a single one of all the men who are offensively styled 'bosses' who has not been repeatedly importuned by McKinley's managers to support the Ohio candidate. They have not omitted even so humble a person as myself from those whose influence they have sought. This attempt to picture McKinley as a modern St. George, running the blade of pure and high-minded politics down the red and horrid jaws of the dragon boss, is one of the many contemptible humbugs that have characterized his canvass. It is perfectly notorious that the McKinley managers have used all possible inducements to secure delegates for their candidate, while, on the other hand, any one of these superior statesmen who are mentioned as the 'candidates of the bosses' would take office, if nominated, without a single pledge direct or implied to embarrass his course or to afflict his conscience.

"The methods that have been used to work up this 'McKinley cyclone' may be all very well for the lily-souled Mugwumps and that sort, but they make a so-called 'unscrupulous boss' like myself stand rather aghast.

"It is believed on all sides that the man who is placed in nomination at St. Louis will be the next President of the United States; that the bitter detestation into which the Democratic Party has fallen and the deep desire of everybody for a return to Republican policies are enough to carry any Republican candidate, within a reasonable range of selection, into the White House. The Republican delegates, therefore, have an incomparable opportunity. It is their supreme duty to nominate that man whose developed character and achieved record indicate that with his leadership Republican policies will secure the longest application. They should find their candidate who will take office with the confidence of the country, and not with its apprehension and distrust, who is known to be a free agent, and not mortgaged up to his eyes with pledges that can never be performed and expectations that can never be satisfied; who is safe and not erratic, conservative and not impulsive, firm and not impressionable. If these general principles are agreed to, they render the selection of Major McKinley impossible. And I repeat that my opposition to him proceeds from the fact that I foresee the gravest dangers to the Republican Party when he has been elected and we settle down to the work of restoring to this country the prosperity of which it has been robbed by Democratic sectionalists and free traders.

"The financial question cannot be ignored. It might not have been especially troublesome just yet if there had been an uninterrupted period of Republican rule, but even then its embarrassments would have been only postponed. A protective tariff is only half our task, and much the lesser half, because much the less difficult of accomplishment. We are all agreed about protection, but if our bill were ready to-day, and if its enactment could be a completed fact simultaneously with the President's inauguration, a return of the prosperity that we used to know would be still far distant.

"The great question, then, is the financial question, and nobody can look at Mr. McKinley's record and read the conflicting and generally flabby things that he has said on that subject without perceiving that he has no fixed opinion about it, and that he has been turned and twisted by every changing wind of what he thought was public opinion. The most explicit statement that he has ever made upon the subject was in these words, which he delivered in Congress on June 24, 1890, when he moved for a conference committee:

"'I am for the largest use of silver in he currency of the country. I would not dishonor it. I would give it equal credit and value with gold. I would make no discrimination. I would utilize both metals as money and discredit neither. I want the double standard, and I believe a conference will accomplish those purposes.'

"It is all very well for Mr. McKinley's managers to come to New-York and say that he is 'as sound as they are on the money question,' which may be true, and yet not mean a great deal, but I want the business men of New-York to understand that this extract which I have quoted from McKinley's speech has been sent by these same managers all over the Southern and Western States for the purpose of showing that McKinley is 'friendly to silver' and that the free-coinage people can safely give him their support. And, as a matter of fact, he did once vote for a free-coinage bill. He voted also to override a Presidential veto of such a bill even as late as in the Fifty-first Congress, where he made the speech above quoted. In all the caucus controversies among the Republican majority, Mr. McKinley, who was a member of the advisory committee of fifteen appointed to deal with the currency question, continually favored the granting of concessions to the silver element.

"It is time, and high time, for the business men of this country to wake up to what is going on in the effort to rush the nomination of McKinley through the Republican Convention with a whoop and a hurrah. The highest intelligence, the soundest business judgement, the widest experience of public affairs, and the firmest resolution which the party can command are not too great an equipment for the leader on whose shoulders will rest the

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SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Opening of the Triennial Meeting in Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The triennial meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati began here to-day in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The society was organized 113 years ago to-day. Delegates and alternates are in attendance from eight State societies, many of them being distinguished personages. Acting Governor Roger Wolcott is one of the Massachusetts alternates.

The States represented are Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and New-Jersey. The State societies of Virginia, Delaware, and North Carolina, which have been revived, applied for readmission to the General Society to-day. To-morrow the delegates will assemble on the Valley Forge, Penn., battlefield and hold the second day's session on that historic spot. It is possible that a third day's session will be held in this city.

The office of President General is vacant, owing to the death of Hamilton Fish of New-York, and, it having been announced that ex-Gov. Robert Milligan McLane of Maryland, the Vice President General, has declined an election to the office of President General, and also refused a re-election to his present position, there are several aspirants for these offices. Among the persons prominently mentioned in this connection are Major William Wayne, President of the Pennsylvania society; Winslow Warren, President of the Massachusetts society, and James Simons, Vice President of the South Carolina society. Major Wayne is regarded as a strong candidate for the President Generalship. The election of officers will be the concluding business of the meeting.

To-night an elaborate banquet was tendered the General Society at the Hotel Bellevue by the Pennsylvania society. The Society of the Cincinnati was originally constituted by a convention of the Continental officers of the American Revolution in their cantonments on the Hudson River near New-Windsor, N. Y., on May 13, 1783. The first President General was Gen. George Washington.

JUSTICE PARKER'S POLICE DECISION

Opinions in Albany that It May Upset Many Existing Laws.

ALBANY, May 13.—Commenting on the decision of Justice Parker, that the infamous Albany bi-partisan police law is unconstitutional, State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr.'s, paper, The Evening Journal, says editorially to-night that if this decision is upheld by the higher courts, many laws in this State now in operation will be stricken from the statute books. Notably, it says, does this apply to the case of the New-York Police Commission, which was created by Chapter 569, Laws of 1895, which provides:

> At no time shall more than two of said Commissioners belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State and National issues.

Then The Journal continues:

"Justice Parker dismisses as trivial the objections raised by counsel for the plaintiffs in this case, with the exception of the one point raised above. Thereby the provisions of the bill legislating out the entire force, the senior-Captain provision, the forty-year eligibility clause and the right of the Common Council as a city authority, and the individual members of it, to act as an appointing power, are maintained.

"It was against these sections that the political opposition in Albany particularly directed itself when the original bill was under discussion in the Legislature. That measure did not provide that the Police Commissioners should be of any particular party, but that the Aldermen appointing them should be. Judge Parker could not, in view of the decision he has rendered, have consistently rendered one against the bill as originally passed by the Legislature."

RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIPS.

Mr. McCall Has a Plan to Regulate Inter-State Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. McCall of Massachusetts has introduced a bill which provides that no person shall be appointed as receiver of a railroad corporation, who, during a period of one year preceding, has been one of the principal officers of such corporation.

The bill further provides that in the reorganization of railway corporations in the hands of receivers, and lying in more than one State, it shall not be lawful for the reorganized company, whether the same be a new corporation or the insolvent corporation, to issue securities in the aggregate in excess of the securities which represented, at the time the receiver was appointed, the properties included in the reorganization, except that the additional securities may be issued to the amount of cash actually paid in after the receivership, and to the extent of the accrued interest upon the bonded and other indebtedness.

ARMOR PLATE ACCEPTED.

Severe Tests of That Prepared for the Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A test of armor under severe conditions, made at the Indian Head proving grounds to-day, resulted successfully for the manufacturers, the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Bethlehem, Penn.

The plate tested represented 600 tons of ship armor, intended for the Russian Government, which was officially represented by Capt. Mertwago, the military and naval expert attached to the Russian Legation in Washington. Nine shots were fired at the target, an eight-inch Harveyized plate, at various velocities, six six-inch Holzer shells and three four-inch Holzer shells being used. All the shells smashed up in the plate after penetrating a few inches.

The plate was practically intact, and Capt. Mertwago accepted it in behalf of the Russian Government.

Steel Canalboats from Cleveland.

A fleet of six steel canalboats, heavily laden with merchandise, reached here yesterday in charge of E. P. Wheeler, manager of the Cleveland Steel Canalboat Company. One of the six boats is equipped with steam power and it towed the other five. The fleet left Cleveland ten days ago and came through without any mishap. This being the first trip of the season made by these boats, their arrival in this port naturally aroused considerable interest. The cargoes include a great variety of products, chief of which is a consignment of 263,000 pounds of steel wire nails destined for export to Japan and a large cargo of paraffine for export to Stuttgart. The fleet will start on its return trip in a few days with a full cargo of sugar, shipped by the American Sugar Refining Company.

Charges Against Armour & Co.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Three elevators in the Armour system have been declared "irregular" by the Directors of the Board of Trade. This action was taken yesterday afternoon after a long session. The Directors acted after they had heard charges of unmercantile conduct preferred against Armour & Co. by various members of the board. This conduct consisted of issuing a large number of warehouse receipts about May 1, which were so dated as to compel the owners to handle the wheat short of the ten days usually accorded in such cases. By this action, it is alleged, Armour & Co. profited, because they were enabled to buy in their wheat when it was thrown on the market and retain it in their elevators.

Alleged Filibusters Give Bail.

Capt. John O'Brien, Mate Edward Murphy, John D. Hart, and Emileo Nunez were held in the United States Circuit Court in $2,500 bail each yesterday on charges of aiding a military expedition against a foreign power, in Cuba, with which the United States is at peace. This charge has reference to the first successful trip of the steamer Bermuda to Cuba with arms. The accused entered pleas of not guilty, with permission to change their plea or enter a demurrer. The men gave bail.

FOR THE GOLD STANDARD

THE BOARD OF TRADE MAKES ITS POSITION CLEAR.

Resolutions Adopted Appealing to Both Great Political Parties to Make Unmistakable Declarations at Their Conventions—Report in Favor of Elevated Road Extensions Not Indorsed—New Cable Code Opposed.

Resolutions in favor of the gold standard and appealing to both political parties to declare for it at the approaching National Conventions were adopted yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation. President Darwin R. James was the author of the resolutions, which follow:

Resolved, By the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation that, although it has heretofore favored the use of silver so far as it was safe to do it and maintain a parity between gold and silver, and has advocated international concurrent action, as proposed by the United States to Europe in 1878, and by the French Republic in 1881, but now regards the consummation of such plan to be remote, and, as the derangement in finances existing at this time is serious and detrimental to the business interests of the country, we believe that the welfare of the people and the credit of the Nation can now be best and most permanently served by the maintenance of the gold standard.

Resolved, That the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation regards it of the highest importance to the welfare of this country that both of the two great National political parties, at their respective conventions soon to be held, declare in their platforms, in such terms as will admit of no misunderstanding, their firm allegiance to the principles of sound money and a gold standard.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the declaration of belief in the gold standard, and a firm purpose to maintain it by both the great political parties, will have the effect to restore confidence in all sections of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Chairmen of the National Committees of both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Applause followed the reading and was renewed when, in seconding the resolutions, G. Waldo Smith said:

"Any party that fails to include in its platform a gold-standard plank will be ignominiously defeated, and I trust that any candidate who is afraid to tell the people what he really thinks will also be defeated."

The question of adoption was about to be put when George W. Hopping of Seabury & Johnson objected to it as bad English. He quoted the dictionary and Adam Smith to show that gold could not be called a standard, because, being of varying value, it could not be the accurate measure of other values.

"We all know what is meant by the resolution," Mr. Smith rejoined. "It means that if John Doe gives Richard Roe a note for $5,000, that note will be paid in value represented by 12.8 grains of gold per dollar. There can be no mistake in the meaning and there ought to be no argument over it. John H. Washburn, President of the Home Insurance Company, and Jeremiah Fitzpatrick also rebuked Mr. Hopping. Then the members voted in vigorous voice for the resolutions, Mr. Hopping alone dissenting.

F. B. Thurber presented a long report favoring elevated road extensions. The meeting declined to indorse the plan as one likely to aid rapid transit materially, and the report was tabled. Mr. Thurber's resolutions, which were general in their application rather than specific, passed without dissent. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That all efforts to improve the transit facilities of New-York are commendable and should receive the hearty support of the press and the public;

That the present opportunity to secure the improvement of our elevated roads should not be lost through any fear that it may be detrimental to the project of an underground road;

That, owing to the long and narrow conformation of New-York Island, with its annexed territory broadening out like a fan, it is probable that with the natural increase in population, traffic will always be in excess of the facilities which may be provided; and

That this board favors a liberal policy toward investors providing such facilities;

Resolved, That copies of this report and resolutions be presented to his Honor, Mayor Strong, and that the Committee on Railroad Transportation and the Committee on City Affairs of this board be authorized to confer with his Honor the Mayor, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and other bodies interested in improving the transit system of our city, and do all that is practicable to secure this most to be desired end.

On motion from the Committee on City Affairs, it was decided to respond to the invitation to appoint two members to the Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Changes proposed in the by-laws, by which all resolutions and reports will be printed in advance of meetings, were approved, with the provision that the Executive Committee might make exceptions to the rule. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, now pending in Congress, and against the compulsory use of the cable code approved by the telegraph conference at Paris in 1890. It is proposed to put the code into effect all over the world on Jan. 1, 1898. Objection is urged to a universal code on the ground that merchants here have been at great labor and expense to devise codes adapted to their various needs, and changes would cause loss and confusion. The President and Secretary of State will be asked to send the protests of merchants to the telegraph conference at Buda-Pesth in July.

A CUBAN EXPEDITION, PERHAPS.

Rumored that More Filibusters Are About to Start from This Port.

Rumors were rife last night about the fitting out of another Cuban filibustering expedition, which was to sail from this port for Cuba. It was reported that sixty-five Puerto Ricans were ready to sail under the leadership of a Cuban named Cuospiro, who had seen service in the French Army, and that the second in command of the filibusters was a Cuban named Rios. Some of the men, it was reported, had already left the city for a point on the New-Jersey coast, where a steamer was to take them on board, together with a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

A large number of machetes had been purchased for the purpose of arming the insurgents, it was said, and it was also reported that sixty-five uniforms had been made by a Cuban tailor in East Twelfth Street. A steamer had been chartered.

It was rumored late last night that thirty of the men would embark on a tug at Pier 4 East River, ostensibly for a fishing trip, but really to be taken on board the steamer which was to convey them to the Cuban coast. Up to midnight neither the tug nor the men had appeared at the pier. The leaders of the Cuban Junta denied all knowledge of the rumored expedition.

To Honor the Czar's Coronation.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Russian Minister, Mr. E. De Kotzebue, is arranging to give a moonlight fete in honor of the coronation of the Czar, May 25. It will be an out-of-door affair, with music, and a gorgeous display of fireworks. A feast characteristic of the banquets of the empire of the two continents will be spread. It is expected that Mme. Kotzebue will arrive in this country in time to be present at this unique demonstration of loyalty.

Shot Himself Before His Sweetheart.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 13.—Because Belle Webster refused his offer of marriage, Charles A. Weddigen shot himself through the brain this afternoon and died two hours later in the City Hospital. The shooting was done at the home and in the presence of his sweetheart, who fell in a swoon, from which she did not recover for several hours. Weddigen was twenty-two years old, and had for several years been a page in the State Assembly.

Not Half the Sailors American-Born.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Admiral Ramsay, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has informed the Senate, in response to its request, that of the 9,823 bluejackets in the United States naval service, 4,400 are foreign born, and 861 of the 2,017 marines are natives of other countries than the United States. The percentage of Americans in the Navy, is, however, increasing.

CATHOLICS AND THE REMEDIAL BILL

Forecast of the Mandement to be Read in Canada Sunday.

MONTREAL, May 13.—Excellent authority gives the gist of the much-talked-of mandement which is to be read in the Catholic churches next Sunday with regard to the Manitoba school question. The deliverance has the approval of the Vatican authorities.

The mandement will be promulgated in the ecclesiastical provinces of Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa. In other provinces of Canada the Bishops will give the utterance individual approval and privately instruct their flocks to carry out its directions.

First, the mandement will state that the domain of education is one that comes under the teaching of the Gospel and that the clergy have the authority in that domain. Next will come a recital of the facts in the Manitoba school case. Deep regret will be expressed for the division of Catholics over the Remedial bill. The duty of the representatives of the people, with reference to Christian education, will then be touched upon, and the reason will be given why every Catholic member should vote for the Remedial bill. The duty of the Catholic electors will be laid down to vote only for those candidates who are so pledged.

It will be stated that if such support is withheld it will constitute a grievous error, for which they will be held spiritually responsible.

THE "GYM" AT TRINITY BURNED.

Students Suspected of Having Started the Fire.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—Trinity students "raised Cain" last night and early this morning in celebration of their victory over Wesleyan in the track meet yesterday. The old gymnasium building was set on fire at 3 A. M., and burned to the ground.

The students turned out in their pajamas and saved the contents of the building.

The "gym" stood about sixty feet from the north end of the collage and was a disfigurement to the campus. The loss is about $5,000, fully insured. The fire attracted a large crowd, and all the students turned out. They danced and sang and shouted and seemed glad to see the building burn. Early in the evening, upon their return from Middletown, the students had a bonfire and general rejoicing on the campus. Some of the more exuberant ones "borrowed" a wagon from Calvin White, who caused the arrest of two of the youths. They paid $5 for an hour's use of the wagon.

The Faculty of Trinity College held a secret meeting this morning to investigate the burning of the gymnasium. Several students are under suspicion. The students claim that the gymnasium caught from a bonfire on the campus, which the Faculty say had been out two hours.

DUMMY TORPEDO ADRIFT AT SEA.

Fearing that It Is Loaded, Mariners Sheer Off from All Flotsam.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., May 13.—The Government has been experimenting with torpedoes of a new and powerful type. They are cylindrical in form and are charged with dynamite. Some of them have been anchored at various depths for experimental trial, a few feet below the water's surface. They were to remain in a vertical position until struck by a ship or other object, when they would be thrown to a horizontal, releasing a mechanical contrivance that would cause an explosion and destroy the largest ship afloat. One part of the trial was to ascertain whether rapid water currents would throw the torpedoes from a vertical to a horizontal plane, endangering innocent craft.

On Monday one of these destructive agents broke loose from its anchorage and went adrift. Mariners, however, need not be afraid of encountering this aquatic terror, for it is only a blank, and not charged with explosives of any kind. But officers at the proving grounds at Sandy Hook would probably be happy to recover the dummy. It got noised over the waters of the wandering ways of the released torpedo, and shipmasters, captains of shell fishermen's rigs, and all sorts of craft, when sighting a barrel, crate, basket, or a straw hat, have been putting down the helm, and giving the fancied destroyer wide leeway.

MINISTER TERRELL SUMMONED.

Believed that His Presence Is Necessary in Turkey at Once.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 13.—United States Minister to Turkey Terrell, who has been visiting his family here for several weeks, was called to Washington last night by a telegram from President Cleveland. Mr. Terrell refuses positively to explain the cause of the summons, but from what is learned from his friends, it is understood that he will be sent to Turkey immediately, as his presence is very necessary in the opinion of the officials at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The action of the President in summoning Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, from his Texas home to Washington, was not based on any new or serious developments in the Turkish situation. His presence here is desired for purposes of consultation, and the inference is given that the matter concerns an official appointment.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The steamer China arrived yesterday afternoon from China. Among her passengers were United States Minister Dun, who is returning from his station in China, and Capt. John Isbestir, and several of the crew of the bark Centaur, burned off Hilo a couple of weeks ago.

POOLING FOR HIGHER PRICES.

Dealers in Bolts and Nuts Agree to Follow a Trust Schedule.

BOSTON, May 13.—The organization of a bolt and nut pool has been completed in this city, and as a result the wholesale and retail price of bolts and nuts has increased 50 per cent. within the last month.

All the principal bolt and nut manufacturers in this country, with a few exceptions, have joined the combination, and the firms which are on the outside are not inclined to fight the pool in the interest of lower prices for their products. Whether there will be a further advance in price or not cannot be told, as the prices are to be made from month to month.

It is said that the successful consummation of this manufacturing combination was due to the efforts of J. M. Parks, Treasurer of the Atlas Tack Corporation, but who holds the more responsible and lucrative position of Commissioner of the nail pool, after which the new organization is modeled.

The firms in the bolt and nut pool are bound by an unsigned agreement not to sell bolts for less than the pool price. This is stated to be the price at Pittsburg, and the freight rate to the point where the bolts are made is always added to the Pittsburg figures.

The Navajos Restless.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, May 13.—Word from the Navajo country is to the effect that Chief Black Horse and a powerful element of the Navajo tribe are opposing the invasion of the Carrizo Mountain gold field, by the syndicate lately organized by J. P. Voorhees, a nephew of Senator Voorhees, and others, and that trouble is likely to ensue if they undertake to mine in that region. A company of United States troops has been ordered to the vicinity of Farlington, and all citizens entering the Navajo reservation are required to secure passports from the agent under penalty of arrest and confiscation of their effects.

Secretary Lamont Returning.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 13.—Secretary Daniel S. Lamont returned to this city to-day from a trip up the Gatineau River, fishing. He was accompanied by Gen. Wylie and Mr. Hazelwood of New-York and H. J. Beemer, President of the Gatineau Valley Railroad Company.

MORE TROOPS REQUIRED

SPAIN HAS NOT SOLDIERS ENOUGH IN CUBA TO DO HER BIDDING.

None Can Be Sent to the Interior Because They Have to Protect the Cities—The Volunteers in the Field Are Absolutely Useless—Captain-General Weyler Regrets that He Did Not Shoot the Competitor Prisoners for Insulting the Court.

MADRID, May 13.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says the Government troops in Cuba are being reorganized, but that none of them can be spared to conduct operations against the rebels in the interior of the Province of Pinar del Rio, because of the risk that the towns will be burned by the insurgents if the garrisons are withdrawn. Twenty additional battalions of reinforcements for the Spaniards are urgently needed.

The dispatch further says the volunteers now in the field are absolutely useless. The fact that many expeditions in aid of the Cubans were successful in landing in Cuba during the month of April is suppressed by the Government. The insurgents are well supplied with munitions of war.

In a recent interview with a press representative, the dispatch adds, Capt. Gen. Weyler was very reserved in his expressions, but from what he did say the reporter gathered that he regretted that he had not shot the Competitor prisoners, especially the Cubans, for indulging in derisive remarks in the presence of the court before which they were arraigned.

HAVANA, May 13.—Reports have been received here of several encounters between Government troops and insurgents, but no engagement of importance has taken place. According to these reports, the rebels lost eleven killed and two taken prisoners. The losses of the Spaniards were one officer and seven privates killed and two wounded.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has extended temporarily the operation of the last edict issued by him, granting pardons to insurgents who shall surrender to the authorities within a specified time, so that it now applies to the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, as well as to the Pinar del Rio Province.

United States Consul General Ramon O. Williams has presented to the authorities the claims of two of the prisoners alleged to have been members of the last filibustering expedition, and requested that the men be granted a civil trial on the ground that at the time of their capture they were not bearing arms. He has also made a similar request on behalf of the Frenchman who recently arrived here on an American ship.

BELLIGERENCY OF THE CUBANS.

The Subject Discussed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations this morning discussed Senator Morgan's joint resolution, recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but no action was taken, and the sentiments of the members were not disclosed by the discussion. The meeting was not largely attended, and the subject was postponed until next Wednesday.

Nothing was said in the committee about asking the presence before it of the Diaz brothers, who were expelled from Cuba on a charge of aiding the insurrectionists. A movement is on foot to have the gentlemen appear before the committee and relate the condition of affairs on the Island as they know it, but no steps have yet been taken looking to such a hearing.

MR. HACKETT ISSUES A CALL.

The Republican State Committee to Meet Next Saturday.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett has issued a call for the Republican State Committee to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday at 1 P. M. Politicians were curious to know why the meeting had been called at this time. There were stories that the committee might demand of all the candidates for the Presidency that they state their views on the money question. Another rumor was that Gov. Morton had decided to retire from the Presidential contest, and would so inform the State Committee. The Morton managers laughed at such rumors.

The real explanation seems to be that the Platt contingent is very anxious to issue an address to the people of the State of New-York in defense of the conduct of the recent Platt Legislature. Similar addresses are issued every year. Last year Mr. Platt did not think it necessary to call the committee together for the purpose, so he had Chairman Hackett and Executive Chairman Odell sign it and send it out as the statement of the State Committee. Some of the State Committeemen quietly protested against being left out of consideration. This year it was thought best to show the State Committeemen some slight courtesy.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES AT LARGE

State Committee to Meet To-day to Fix the Date for Their Choosing.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at the Hoffman House to-morrow and select June 23 or 24 as the date, and Saratoga as the place, for the State Convention to elect delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. Senator Hill will arrive here to-day, probably, to confer with the other party leaders, most of whom will be in the city by to-night.

Many Democrats are insisting that great care should be taken to select delegates at large who will be able to present the cause of sound money effectively.

Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, Frederic R. Coudert, and ex-Postmaster General Bissell have been mentioned as the kind of men who should be sent. There was a rumor last night that both ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and John C. Sheehan might oppose the selection of Mr. Bissell on account of his opposition to them in Buffalo in other days.

Bishop Ryan's Will Filed.

BUFFALO, May 13.—The will of the late Bishop Ryan was filed for probate this morning. Under its provisions all of his estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed to the Church. Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Bishop Ludden of Syracuse are named as executors. An insurance of $2,000 in the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of which the Bishop was a member, goes to the Working Boys' Home, that institution being named as the beneficiary in the policy.

"Baby McKee" Seriously Ill.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 13.—Benjamin Harrison McKee, grandson of Gen. Harrison, and son of J. R. McKee and Mrs. Mamie Harrison McKee, is seriously ill with what appears to be pneumonia. Mr. McKee, who was in New-York, was summoned to this village yesterday, and arrived early this morning. Mr. and Mrs. McKee recently moved from Schenectady to this village.

Gold to be Sent Abroad.

The steamship Normannia, which will sail today, will carry away $1,500,000 of American gold eagles. Of this amount $1,000,000 is sent by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and $500,000 by L. Von Hoffman & Co. The total shipments thus far this week aggregate $3,550,000. There is a belief in banking circles down town that about $2,000,000 more in gold coin will be shipped on the Saturday ships.

Factional War in Indian Territory.

ANTLERS, Indian Territory, May 13.—Hostilities have begun again in Boktuklown and Cedar Counties, where the Sheriff of Boktuklown County and the District Chief are warring with each other. Three killings among the members of the different factions have been reported within the last ten days. The Choctaw authorities have failed to take any action.

THEIR SENTENCES COMMUTED.

None of the Transvaal Reformers Will Suffer Death.

BERLIN, May 13.—A private telegram received in this city says that the sentences of Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony; John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer; Lionel Phillips, and George Farrar, who were condemned to death by the High Court at Pretoria upon charges of treason, in being active members of the Johannesburg Reform Union, which was held to have instigated Dr. Jameson's raid into the Transvaal, have been commuted to imprisonment for a term of five years.

The sentences of other members of the Reform Committee who were found guilty in connection with the conspiracy and raid, and were condemned to imprisonment and banishment and to pay a fine of $10,000 each, have been reduced to one year's imprisonment.

The telegram is as yet unconfirmed.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Internal Revenue Collector Punished Under Connecticut's Liquor Law.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., May 13.—H. J. Hirsch, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of Windham and New-London Counties, was committed to Brooklyn Jail for contempt of court by Judge Wheeler, this afternoon, for refusing to produce the records of his office to show whether or not Stephen H. Cole of Putnam, charged with keeping liquors without license, had declared his intention to conduct a retail liquor business and paid a tax.

The general rules of the Revenue Department forbid officers to produce their records or disclose the transactions of their officers in the State courts. Hirsch also had special instructions from the District Collector's office in Hartford not to produce the papers in this case.

Judge Wheeler ordered him committed for contempt until he shall comply with the subpoena. Revenue Collector Bybee of Hartford and United States District Attorney Comstock of Norwich were notified, and proceedings will immediately be taken for Hirsch's release by habeas corpus in the United States court, which course has been followed in similar cases.

MANY CLUBS INCORPORATED.

The Raines Law the Cause—Excise Receipts at Albany.

ALBANY, May 13.—The number of clubs seeking incorporation papers at the Secretary of State's office has shown an astonishing increase since the Raines liquor tax law was enacted. Seventeen clubs to-day filed certificates, and every day the number of clubs incorporated has been much larger than formerly. The clubs are nearly all in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, a few being in Buffalo.

The one-third or State's share of moneys collected under the Raines liquor tax law is already being received by the Excise Commissioner of the State.

The amount of the State's share from New-York, Kings, and Erie received to date is: New-York, $427,712; Kings, $76,650; Erie, $60,038. These amounts were received to-day.

The Mary Powell Steamboat Association was to-day given the first tax certificate under the common carriers' license clause of the Raines Liquor Tax bill. The fee is $200.

CYCLONES IN THREE STATES.

Three Persons Injured in Texas and Three in Kansas.

NOCONA, Texas, May 13.—Three persons were seriously injured by a cyclone which struck this place. The injured are a child of S. K. Davis, E. J. Pruett, and Mrs. E. J. Pruett. The cyclone struck the houses of Davis and Pruett, demolishing them. The storm was accompanied by heavy rain and hail.

STERLING, Kan., May 13.—Three persons are reported injured by a cyclone which caused much damage in the vicinity of Cow Creek. The houses of Logan Zerbe, Levi Wagner, Robert Deemez, and others were wrecked.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 13.—A cyclone passed over Worthington, Minn., last night, doing damage approximating $5,000.

Hamlin as Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Assistant Secretary Wike's time as Acting Secretary of the Treasury expired to-day and Assistant Secretary Hamlin will act as Acting Secretary of the Treasury for the next six months whenever Secretary Carlisle may be absent or may be prevented by pressure of more important business from signing routine matters which the law requires to bear the signature of either the Secretary or Acting Secretary.

Trying to Redeem Burned Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Parker of the First National Bank of Cripple Creek, Col., has arrived here with the charred remnants of $17,000 in United States currency, burned in the recent fire. Treasurer Morgan has set his experts to work with strong glasses, and hopes to be able to decipher some of the money, so that it may be redeemed.

Postal Receipts Increasing.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The gross receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices of the United States for the month of April, 1896, as compared with 1895, were $2,836,030, against $2,662,915 in 1895, a net increase of $173,115. New-York heads the list, with Chicago second, Philadelphia third, Boston fourth, and St. Louis fifth.

The Higginson Divorce.

BOSTON, May 13.—The divorce case of Francis L. Higginson, the banker, against his wife, who is alleged to have eloped with J. Wheatland Smith, has been submitted to Judge Maynard by depositions, and there will be no hearing.

Failure of an Indian Territory Bank.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Controller of the Currency received notice to-day of the failure of the First National Bank of El Reno, Oklahoma. The bank has a capital of $50,000, with liabilities about the same.

Canon Dumoulin Will Be Bishop.

HAMILTON, Ontario, May 13.—Canon Dumoulin, rector of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, who was to-day elected Bishop of Niagara, and who is at present in New-York city, telegraphed the Synod this evening announcing his acceptance of that See.

Foolish Bicyclists Arrested.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, last night arrested seven bicyclists for riding through the streets without having their lamps lighted.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Illinois Supreme Court sustained the action of a Bloomington druggist, who refused to sell soda water to a negro on account of his color. The court holds that the selling of soda water does not constitute the furnishing of lodging, amusement, or meals, as provided for in the Civil Rights act.

—Daniel McCarthy, a bookbinder, shot and instantly killed his wife at her mother's home in Chicago and made his escape. The murderer spent his money for drink and abused his wife.

—Norval W. Woodworth, a coal merchant of Woonsocket, R. I., shot himself while taking a bath. He will die. Business troubles inspired the act.

—County Commissioner McNichols of Chicago was acquitted of the charge of receiving a bribe of $1,200 to prevent the indictment of a murderer.

—The Gleason Library Building, a gift to Carlisle, Mass., from Mrs. Johanna Parker Gleason, was dedicated yesterday.

—Mrs. Margaret Snyder and Miss Myrtle Silverthorn were killed by a Chicago and Northwestern train at Beloit, Wis.

CHECK RAISERS CAUGHT

IMPORTANT ARRESTS MADE BY THE NEWARK POLICE YESTERDAY.

James Cregan and Charles Becker Taken—They Are Charged with Having Realized Twenty Thousand Dollars Through a Swindling Operation in San Francisco—Followed All over the Country by Detectives Employed by a Bank.

NEWARK, N. J., May 13.—Two men, alleged to be check raisers, forgers, and swindlers generally were taken into custody here this afternoon. They are [illegible] out of a gang of four. The other two [illegible] bers of the gang are now under arrest in San Francisco, where the two arrested to-day will be taken.

The men arrested are James Cregan, thirty-five years old, and Charles Becker. The specific charge on which they were taken into custody was that they raised a check for $12 to call for $22,000 in gold. They obtained the money without the least trouble and then escaped. A. H. Holmes, a merchandise broker, whose offices were in San Francisco, Dec. 10 last, presented a check to the Nevada Bank. He had done some business through the bank and had become known to the cashier, who had no reason to suspect him of being anything but what he represented himself to be. The check he presented Dec. 10 was for $22,000. It was made to his order and drawn on the Crocker-Woolworth Bank of San Francisco, by the Bank of Woodland, Cal. Holmes explained that he turned it in to the Nevada Bank for collection, to save himself the trouble of being identified at the other bank. He was given four bags of twenty-dollar gold pieces. Each bag contained $5,000. The other $2,000 was placed to his credit.

That was the last seen of Holmes for a long time. His balance remained undisturbed in

Headquarters and had a talk with the police.

Becker and Cregan refused to talk. They sent for Michael T. Barrett and intrusted him with their defense. They were arraigned before Justice Mott this afternoon and held as fugitive from justice. A fifteen-thousand-dollar bond was asked of each. They were committed until May 20 in default of bonds.

LONG CAREERS OF CRIME.

The Gang's Swindling Operations Not Confined to This Country.

George D. Bangs, General Superintendent of Pinkerton's agency in this city, said yesterday that the principal credit for the arrest of the gang of check raisers and forgers belonged to Capt. I. W. Lees, Chief of Detectives in San Francisco. "The entire banking community of San Francisco has taken great interest in the pursuit of these criminals," Mr. Bangs said, "as these forgeries had not been confined alone to San Francisco. About two years ago they began at San Diego, in Southern California, where they committed forgery; then went to Los Angeles, then to Fresno, then to San Francisco. On this trip they secured $32,000, and on the last trip about $27,000.

"For several years prior Becker, Cregan, and associates had been swindling banks all over the United States with drafts purchased for amounts less than $100, and raising them to hundreds of dollars. It was Becker's business to alter the drafts. He was the artist who removed the writing with acids, restored the most delicate tints to the safety paper, and wrote in the new amounts, doing most of his work with a camel's hair brush. When the amount of the genuine draft or check was perforated or cut in the paper, he would fill in these perforations with paper pulp, then with hot irons press it out, and perforate or cut the new figures to agree with the amount. When an altered check or draft left his hands it was difficult to detect the alterations even with a microscope.

"James Cregan was the capitalist or backer, who put up the money for expenses and buying small checks or drafts to be altered. He also at times acted as 'middle man' between Becker and the man who presented the forged paper to the banks. Charles Becker lives with his wife in East New-York, and has lived there a great many years. At one time he entered the saloon business in East New-York.

"Charles Becker, alias John Becker, alias Blosh, alias Bader, alias 'The Dutchman,' has been associated with the most noted professional forgers of the age in both hemispheres. Becker first came into notoriety as an expert forger on account of his knowledge of engraving and lithographing, which trade he learned when a young man. The first known of Becker in the forgery line in the East was about 1870, when he became connected with George Engel, alias 'Dutch George,' George Wade Wilkes, Ed Hall, alias 'Pins,' Walter Patterson, and old Ira Garsides.

"In 1872 Joseph B. Chapman, a burglar; little Joe Reilly, Adams Worth, (now in prison in Belgium,) 'Sealskin Joe,' Becker, and others committed the robbery of the Third National Bank, Baltimore, Md., after which crime Becker and his associates fled to Europe, where they squandered the proceeds of the burglary. There being no burglary work in sight, Becker formed this burglary gang into a forgery band, and after sufficient training and fixing up to suit their business, they, under the tutorship of Becker and Chapman, traveled all over Europe, committing forgeries in every city of importance, including London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, and Constantinople. They took in with them Carlos Sesicovich, a native of Germany. This band was intercepted at Smyrna, Turkey, where the members were put under arrest. Before they were arrested they had succeeded in swindling banks on the Continent out of thousands of dollars. In Constantinople they secured $20,000. This money, as fast as obtained, was sent to London to Mrs. Lydia Chapman, the wife of 'Little Joe' Chapman, one of the leaders of the band, who was residing in London in fine style in a house in the East End. Chapman, as a young man, had been engaged in a bank clerk in Chicago, and therefore understood the banking business thoroughly. This enabled him to be of great assistance to Becker, as his representative with the rest of the band, Becker doing all the forgery work and Chapman and the others obtaining the genuine drafts, checks, and letters of credit to be operated on, and also acting as the presenters of the forged paper. After their arrest in Smyrna they were tried before the English Consular Court, convicted in the Fall of 1875 and all sentenced to three years each in the English prison at Constantinople. Five months after their incarceration in the prison at Constantinople, Becker, Reilly, and Sesicovich made their escape.

"Chapman was left behind, his associates claimed, because he was sick and could not travel, but Chapman and his wife afterward claimed that he was purposely deserted. When 'Little Joe' Chapman found that he had been deserted, he immediately sent word to his wife that his associates, who had escaped, if not recaptured, would look her up in London, and would claim their share of the money she was holding for the band. Chapman directed his wife under no circumstances to give them any part of this money until his release. Becker, Reilly, and Sesicovich evaded arrest in Turkey, and made their way to London, where they found Mrs. Chapman. They took furnished rooms at her house and demanded their shares of the money in her possession. In order to induce her to produce the money, they told her that they wanted it to enable them to visit Australia, where they intended to commit extensive forgeries.

"Mrs. Chapman, however, acting under her husband's instructions, persistently refused to give up any part of the money until she had her husband's direction to do so. Believing the money was concealed in the house, they arranged a plan to rob her, but in order to have an opportunity to search her person and the house and get possession of the keys to parts of the house, they concluded that it was necessary to drug her. It was also known to them that Mrs. Chapman was the possessor of a very fine collection of diamonds and precious stones, and that she was a heavy drinker; so the plan was arranged to get her to drinking, and while drunk to drug her liquor. This plan was consummated on April 13, 1876, but in drugging her they gave her an overdose, and she, having some affection of the heart, the overdose killed her. Becker and his associates became alarmed and fled. It was then arranged that they should all make their way to America by different routes and meet in New-York City, which they did.

"On their return to America, Becker, 'Joe' Reilly, alias Elliott, and George Wade Wilkes joined together and formed a plan to defraud the Union Trust Company of New-York. A clerk in the employ of the New-York Life Insurance Company, named Charles W. Pontez, was induced to loan Reilly one of the canceled checks drawn by the New-York Life Insurance Company in payment of an account. This was counterfeited by Becker, and, on the information furnished by Pontez, as to the amount the New-York Life could draw on their account with the Union Trust Company, Becker filled in the counterfeited check for $34,000. Reilly presented this check at the Union Trust Company and obtained the money. Becker turned State's evidence against Reilly, who was convicted and sentenced, while Pontez died in jail awaiting trial.

"When Inspector Byrnes was promoted from Captain to Inspector of Detectives, one of the first arrests he made was that of Charley Becker and his father-in-law, Clement Hearing, for forging script of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Becker and his father-in-law were at this time carrying on a lithographing establishment in a back room in a boarding house on Broome Street. The officers found the stone from which the counterfeit script had been printed. For this crime Becker was also convicted.

"On one of his forgery trips to England with Becker, 'Joe' Reilly, alias Elliott, having plenty of money, met and married Kate Castleton, the well-known variety singer, and brought her to the United States. After Reilly's conviction for the forgery on the Union Trust Company, Kate Castleton obtained a divorce from him.

"In the early part of 1881 Becker was arrested with George Engle charged with having been concerned in an attempt to flood Europe with large quantities of bogus Bank of England notes, and were for a time confined in Ludlow Street Jail. He was arrested again on Sept. 16, 1881, with his father-in-law, Clement Hearing, charged with counterfeiting a thousand-franc note of the Bank of France. For this he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the Kings County penitentiary, where he acted as one of the bookkeepers for a contractor in the prison. While serving his time he made an attempt to escape, but this was frustrated.

"Cregan, alias Howard, alias Russe, is said to be wealthy and the owner of considerable real estate in New-York and Philadelphia, the proceeds of the forgeries he has been connected with. Cregan's record, as given by the Pinkertons, shows that he was arrested in January, 1887, at Baltimore, Md., for forgery committed there on the Howard Bank, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to six years and six months' imprisonment in the Baltimore Penitentiary. While there he became acquainted with Frank L. Seaver, alias Anastatian Dean Howell, who was confined there for forgery under the name of Frank Scott, alias A. H. Dean, and Joe McCluskey, alias Little Joe, and Henry Cleary. When Cregan finished his term in Baltimore he came to New-York, and became associated with Charley Becker in the forgery line. While Cregan was looking for a man to present their forged paper, he ran across his old partners in the Baltimore Penitentiary, Frank L. Seaver, and Joe McCluskey, and took them into the forgery band that he was forming. Becker, Cregan, Seaver, and McCluskey went to California in the latter part of November, 1895. Seaver took up his residence in San Francisco, while Becker and Cregan lived in Sacramento, Oakland, and other places adjoining San Francisco."

Cregan and Becker Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Indictments were returned last Friday by the Grand Jury here against Becker, the "Prince of Forgers," and James Cregan. Their names were kept secret, and bench warrants issued for their arrest by Judge Slack, who fixed the bail in each case at $20,000. The indictments were made possible by A. H. Dean, alias Frank T. Seaver, turning State's evidence on the understanding with the District Attorney that he would get immunity from punishment. He is in jail here, charged with the Nevada Bank check raising.

THEIR GARDEN PARTY A SUCCESS.

Women of Barnard Give Aid for Their New College Buildings.

The garden party yesterday afternoon and evening by the Barnard College Alumnae Association for the purpose of raising funds for the equipment of portions of the institution's new buildings on Morningside Heights was a great social and financial success.

The grounds used for the entertainment cover four city lots in the rear of 4, 6, and 8 East Thirty-eighth Street, the homes of Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, and Mrs. Jacob Wendell. The grounds, which front on East Thirty-seventh Street, were tastefully decorated. In front of a fountain was a band stand, decorated with dark blue, in honor of the Yale College Club, which gave concerts in the afternoon and evening.

The four booths for the sale of flowers and refreshments were decorated with the colors of Columbia and Barnard, light blue and white. These booths were under the charge of Miss May Dobbs, Miss Bertha Van Riper, Miss Wheelock, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Agnes Leaycraft, Miss Louise Lockwood, and Miss Mabel Parsons.

The grounds were well filled by 4 o'clock with alumnae and undergraduates of Barnard, and as they flitted here and there over the fine sward their Summer costumes added beauty to the scene. They all wore the college colors, and many of the undergraduates were charming in their black caps and gowns, which did not altogether hide their stylish Summer costumes. The place was lighted with a multitude of Chinese lanterns in the evening.

The affair was under the charge of a committee composed of Mrs. F. B. Bryson, '94, Chairman; Miss Clarissa E. Knight, Miss Florence Colgate, Miss Louise Lockwood, Miss Jones, and Miss Emma Pullman. The guests were received by Miss Alice M. Keys, President of the Alumnae Association, and Mrs. Baldwin, the Vice President.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Frederick P. Bellamy, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. J. T. Davies, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. H. C. Eno, Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. W. D. Howells, Mrs. B. Ives, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. J. E. Parsons, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Mrs. J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., Mrs. D. M. Rollins, Mrs. Charles S. Smith, Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. William Strong, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. C. D. Warner, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. Lorenzo G. Woodhouse.

LIMITING RIGHTS OF APPEAL.

New Law Which Will Lighten an Overburdened Calendar.

ALBANY, May 13.—The calendar of the Court of Appeals has become more and more burdened with appeals as each year has passed. The appeals filed annually exceed by 300 or 400 the number decided each year by the court.

A bill of Senator Lexow's, signed by the Governor to-day, will result in reducing the appeals by at least one-quarter. The bill was fought by the railroad corporations because it stopped negligence cases at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The bill provides that no appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals from a judgment of affirmance hereafter rendered in an action to recover damages for a personal injury, or to recover damages for injuries resulting in death, or in an action to set aside a judgment, sale, transfer, conveyance, assignment, or written instrument, as in fraud of the rights of creditors when the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is unanimous, unless such Appellate Division shall certify that, in its opinion, a question or law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, or unless, in case of its refusal to so certify, an appeal is allowed by a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

WILL MAKE GOOD THEIR LOSSES.

Baptist Missionaries Treated with Justice by China.

BOSTON, May 13.—In regard to the cable dispatch from Tien-Tsin, China, saying that Consul Read has succeeded in securing payment in full of the Baptist Missionary Union claims for property losses in the Sechuan riots, the Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, when questioned as to the probable amount of these losses, said:

"The claims have not been filed with us for the reason that they were almost all personal losses of missionaries, clothing, furniture, books, &c. They will not be heavy. I have no doubt the dispatch is correct, as the latest advices we had from our people there were to the effect that every assurance had been given them that this would be done. Our people are back at work and well settled in three of the places again."

Question of Tax on Bank Stock.

Argument was heard yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on a test case involving the right of insurance companies to recover from the city taxes paid on bank stock held by them subsequent to the passing of the law of 1886, which exempted them from such taxation. The action was brought by the Aetna Insurance Company to recover taxes paid in 1886, 1887, and 1889. At the first trial of the case in the Supreme Court Justice Lawrence directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $21,848. That amount did not include the taxes of 1886, and the company appealed. The city was also dissatisfied. For the insurance company T. P. Wickes argued that the tax was unlawful and that it was paid under compulsion. George S. Coleman, for the Corporation Counsel, held that as no steps had been taken to vacate the assessment, the payment of the tax was voluntary, and the money could not be recovered. Decision was reserved.

Tone

Up the system at this season with Hood's Sarsaparilla if you would ward off Summer sickness and cure that tired feeling, weakness, dull headache, sleeplessness, loss of appetite. Your blood needs to be cleansed, enriched, and fitted to supply nourishment to the organs, nerves, and muscles of the body. Pure blood is the great need of thousands now, and

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Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

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FEW STAND FOR ECONOMY

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL GETS A BIG MAJORITY IN THE SENATE.

It Makes a Larger Appropriation than Any Similar Bill in the History of the Country—No Limit Placed upon the Continuing Contracts—Only Nine Senators Resist the Chance for a Grab at the Nation's Funds.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Senate this afternoon passed the River and Harbor bill by the decisive vote of 57 to 9.

Those who went on record against the bill were Messrs. Allen, Bate, Brown, Chilton, Harris, Hill, Kyle, Smith, and Vilas.

The Gorman amendment, limiting the yearly expenditures under the bill and preceding contracts to $10,000,000, had been defeated. The refusal of the body yesterday to table the Gorman amendment had given rise in some quarters to the belief that the plan of economy advocated by the Maryland Senator would prevail. Over night the friends of the many huge schemes contained in the measure did some effective work, and when the test of strength came to-day, only twenty-three Senators favored the Gorman proposition. It was easy to get the votes to pass the bill, as there are continuing contracts, amounting to $64,000,000, provided for twenty-two States.

Mr. Smith of New-Jersey denounced the bill as a whole as a "grab-bag," asserting that there was no justification, in these hard times, for taking $70,000,000 from the Treasury, an amount not called for in any one River and Harbor bill before in the history of the country. His criticism brought Mr. Frye, the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to the floor with a characteristic defense of the bill. Mr. Frye contended that the country in the past had been a heavy loser by reason of the practice of making insufficient provision for great harbor improvements which it had authorized, thus permitting the work to cease at a time when it was absolutely necessary that it should be continued. He cited the case of Galveston Harbor in support of his argument that the country was infinitely better off because large amounts had been set aside to be expended in hurrying the work of deepening and enlarging harbors.

Many speeches were made under the five-minute rule, and the fact that the bill carries a larger sum than any previous Congress had seen fit to authorize for river and harbor improvement, even in flush times, was clearly set forth, but without changing the determination of the majority.

Mr. Frye is confident that the House will accept the Senate amendments.

SHARP PRACTICE IN THE HOUSE.

The Means Taken to Pass a Bill Causes Hard Feelings.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Proceedings in the House to-day began with the airing of something like a personal difficulty between Messrs. Pitney (Rep., N. J.,) and Evans (Rep., Ky.,) over the passage of a bill introduced by the former, giving four condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Grand Army of the Republic post at Boonton, N. J.

It appeared from the statements of the gentlemen that one day last week Mr. Pitney objected to the consideration of a bill introduced by Mr. Evans to pay Samuel McKee $1,718 for expenses incurred in defending a contested-election case in the Fortieth Congress. When Mr. Pitney asked consideration of his cannon bill Mr. Evans objected, as he said, because of Mr. Pitney's attitude toward his own bill. In his explanation, Mr. Evans said that later in the day, when he had objected to Mr. Pitney's bill, and he (Evans's) absense, Mr. Pitney induced a colleague from his State to ask consideration of a bill, and getting it, substituted Mr. Pitney's bill for the one he had called up, and it was passed. Learning this, he entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed in order to call the attention of the House to the proceeding.

Mr. Pitney defended his action, and repelled the insinuation that entire frankness was not observed by his colleague (Mr. Loudenslager) in the proceedings relating to the bill in question.

Mr. Evans withdrew the motion to reconsider, and the episode ended.

AMERICAN CLAIMS UPHELD.

Further Inquiry into the Action of Great Britain in the Fijis.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator Lodge, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to-day submitted a resolution from that committee requesting the President to continue the investigation in the matter of the claims of B. H. Henry and other American citizens against the Government of Great Britain, in regard to lands claimed by them in the Fiji Islands, looking to such an adjustment of them as the facts may warrant.

The resolution is based upon a message sent to the Senate by the President Feb. 14 last. Mr. Lodge presented a report with the resolution, reviewing the facts in connection with the claims, from which it appears that they are based upon lands ceded to the claimants by the native authorities before the islands came into the possession of Great Britain. The treaty of annexation provided that grants previously made should be respected by Great Britain, but this provision seems to have been disregarded by the British authorities, and the lands seized.

It is shown that in similar cases, where the interests of German citizens were affected, the action of the British authorities was reviewed by a joint commission, resulting in either the restoration of the land or the payment of a money value. The land involved is represented as of great value.

FOR A SCIENTIFIC CHIEF.

Proposal to Create a Permanent Office in the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—From the Committee on Agriculture Senator Proctor to-day reported a bill to provide for a Director in Chief of the Scientific Bureau in the Department of Agriculture. This official is to be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

The report shows that of the 2,019 men employed in the Agricultural Department, 903 are engaged chiefly upon scientific and technical work, and of the $2,400,000 appropriated for the Agricultural Department, $1,700,000 was for this work. Under the present system this work has been confided to an Assistant Secretary, but for some years there has been felt the need of a permanent officer of wide scientific attainments who should have charge of all this work.

The chief consideration that makes this desirable is the necessity for permanent administration.

A LIQUOR TRAFFIC INVESTIGATION.

The President May Appoint a Committee to Seek for Facts.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Mr. Morse, (Rep., Mass.,) from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, reported to the House to-day, with the recommendation that it pass, a bill providing for the appointment by the President of a committee of five persons, whose duty it shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people, and also to inquire into and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance.

An appropriation of $10,000 is made to defray the expense of the inquiry.

COPYRIGHT BILL DELAYED.

A Sub-Committee Will Report After the Summer Recess.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A hearing was given by the House Patents Committee to-day to C. B. Alexander, W. A. Jenner, and A. B. Malcomson of New-York on the Treloar Copyright bill.

The bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Copyrights, and amends the present law in several important particulars, such as extending the life of a copyright from forty-two to fifty years, and requiring also that articles copyrighted in this country must be manufactured here. Mr. Alexander opposed the bill, while the other gentlemen favored it with certain amendments.

At the executive session of the committee, which followed the hearing, it was decided to refer the Treloar bill, with all the amendments that have been suggested during the last two months, to a subcommittee, which will sit during the recess of Congress, and report to the full committee next Winter.

CANNOT ADJOURN YET.

Republican Senators Favor Continuing Their Uselessness.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The members of the Republican steering committee of the Senate consumed several hours to-day in an effort to formulate a programme leading up to adjournment, but without success. They will hold another meeting to-morrow, and if an agreement shall be reached will ask for a caucus of Republican Senators to take action upon their decision.

The bill relating to the tax upon alcohol cuts a considerable figure in the deliberations of the committee. Mr. Sherman and others think it should be pressed to a vote, while Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt, and other Republicans have served notice that if it is put forward they will do their utmost to amend it so that the entire subject of the tariff will be again brought before the Senate. As its passage would give revenue to the Government, the Republican Senators who wish to put off the day of increased revenue until they can provide revenue laws do not intend to let it be passed. While it ought to be passed without question, there are but few Republicans who are willing to aid Mr. Sherman in rectifying the mistake, and Chandler and others stand in the way of affirmative action.

There are but three appropriation bills remaining to be passed upon by the Senate, and in addition there is the Pacific Funding bill, which is not likely to be acted upon before next Winter, the Du Pont case, which comes up to-morrow, and a few bills of general importance. It has been the Republican policy to do as little as possible in the way of needed legislation, and the disposition now manifested by some of the Republican Senators to delay the day of adjournment on the score of public necessity is inexcusable. The appropriation bills requiring action could be disposed of in a week.

Barring the completion of the appropriation bills, the Congress has finished all the work it need do. It is lingering over superfluous matters, and it needs to be told so in a loud voice. Such a superb do-nothing programme is ready for exhibition to the country. Take the show away from Washington and let the country look it over.

HARD-FOUGHT ELECTION CASE.

The House Spends the Day in Considering an Illinois Contest.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The House was mainly occupied to-day in the consideration of the Rinaker-Downing contested-election case, Mr. Connolly, (Ill.,) resuming his argument in favor of Rinaker. The debate continued till night, when motions to adjourn were interjected. The debate was participated in by Mr. Lacey, (Rep. Ill.,) in favor of Downing, and Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) who gave reasons for not assenting to the report for unseating Mr. Downing. Messrs. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) and Connolly, (Rep., Ill.,) strongly favored the seating of Mr. Rinaker.

The House, at 8:20 P. M., by a vote of 139 to 35, remitted the case to the Committee on Elections No. 1, with instructions to recount such parts of the vote as deemed proper.

Postal Telegraphy Urged.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today heard P. B. Delaney of New-York, an electrical expert, in advocacy of the adoption by the Government of a system of postal telegraphy, and the use of an automatic instrument in which he is interested. Mr. Delaney argued that the development of the postal telegraph could only be conducted successfully by the Government, and replied to a number of arguments which have been made against governmental ownership. One proposition advised by the telegraph companies, he said, was that electricity was a matter for private control and expansion, and that government ownership would repress invention. Mr. Delaney contended that telegraph proprietors have not given proper encouragement to inventors, and that their ideas were only adopted by telegraph companies when forced to do so. He said every step in advance was viewed as an encroachment on an exclusive domain, and each great improvement has been obliged to knock loud and long for recognition.

In concluding, Mr. Delaney said: "Great ado is made over a reduction of a few minutes in the mail train time between New-York and San Francisco or Chicago, while the elimination of the entire train time is perfectly feasible whenever the Government arrives at the conclusion that the public are entitled to the quicker methods, and sets aside the unwarrantable assumption that electrical communication is for private corporations only, with the right to fix charges, regulate facilities, and open and close offices at will, without fear of interference from any superior authority."

Would Employ Only Americans.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In the Senate today Mr. Hill introduced a bill which provides that no person not a citizen of the United States shall be employed upon or in connection with any public building or public works under the control of or conducted by the United States, its Territories, or the District of Columbia. All contracts hereafter entered into are required to contain a provision that this law shall be carried into effect. Violations are to be deemed as misdemeanors punishable by a fine of from $250 to $500, imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

President Acts on Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The acts to amend the record of William H. De Freest and granting a pension to Sarah A. Boyd have become laws without the President's approval.

The act making provision for the deportation of refugee Canadian Cree Indians from the State of Montana and their delivery to the Canadian authorities, was approved by the President to-day.

Doings of Congress.

—The Senate has passed a bill for the appointment of a committee or guardian for pensioners in the District of Columbia who squander their pensions in drinking or by vicious habits.

—The Senate has passed a House bill making one year's residence in a Territory a prerequisite to securing a divorce there.

—A House bill has passed the Senate authorizing a new bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John C. Tarsney for Associate Justice of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John C. Tarsney of Missouri to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Benjamin F. Shaffer, Postmaster at Canon City, Col.

First Lieut. D. H. Boughton to be Captain, Second Lieut. A. G. C. Quay to be First Lieutenant.

Mr. Tarsney was born in Michigan fifty-one years ago. After serving in a Michigan regiment throughout the war, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and after being graduated practiced law in Kansas City, Mo. He was City Attorney there in 1874 and 1875, and was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, and received the certificate to the present Congress, but was unseated Feb. 27 last in favor of Van Horn, the Republican contestant.

Funeral of William S. Sloan.

The funeral of William S. Sloan, Second Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was held yesterday morning in the South Reformed Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hall. The pall bearers were Charles R. Henderson, Dr. William Otis, Charles Moran, Stephen Williams, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, Hugh Auchincloss, W. Bard McVickar, and William H. Osborne. Among the many prominent railroad men present were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace J. Hayden, H. Walter Webb, J. D. Layng, J. Rogers Maxwell, George R. Blanchard, Russell Sage, O. S. Cockey, H. B. McClellan, and A. Fell. The burial was at Garrison's, N. Y.

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STATE DEMOCRATS FALL IN LINE.

Will Drop Other Interests to Work for Sound Money and Victory.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy, at a meeting last night in the rooms of the Ninth Assembly District branch, 258 West Twenty-third Street, decided that sound money and a Democratic President are of more importance to the Democratic Party than are local or State differences.

The State Democrats will not make a contest for delegates to the National Convention. They will be represented in Chicago by a committee that will urge the adoption of a sound-money plank.

The meeting last night was the first since the week following the last State election. Every district was represented, and there was only one dissenting vote on the proposition to put party before personality. Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Chairman of the committee, presided. The resolutions declaring the party's position are:

Whereas, The sound-money question is the most important issue involved in the forthcoming National election, and overshadows all others.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee appoint a committee to attend at the National Convention to urge the adoption of a sound financial plank, and the nomination of a candidate whose record and utterances fit him to stand upon such a platform.

Resolved, That if such a platform be adopted and such a candidate be nominated the Executive Committee, for the purpose of avoiding all distracting issues, will advise that the New-York State Democracy shall nominate no independent candidates for any local office.

Whereas, It is all important that every possible honest effort should be made to maintain Democratic supremacy in the Nation and to regain Democratic supremacy in the State, and

Whereas, There are no municipal officers to be elected at the forthcoming election;

Resolved, That in order to avoid any unnecessary friction within the Democratic Party in this State, the New-York State Democracy will not send a contesting delegation to the State Convention to be held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention.

There have been rumors that, because of the signing of the Consolidation act by the Governor, the State Democrats and the followers of Edward M. Shepard, in Brooklyn, are considering fusion. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who asked him about the matter, Corporation Counsel Scott said: "We have not considered that question in any way. Consolidation is too far off to bother with the politics of it yet."

Under Sheriff Sherman, Secretary of the Executive Committee, said he had been told that members of the Shepard party, as individuals, had talked to members of the State Democracy's Executive Committee, as individuals, but nothing had been considered formally as regards fusion.

WORK IN KINDERGARTEN CLASSES.

Something of What Is Done in the Ethical Culture Schools.

A good-sized audience gathered in Carnegie Lyceum last night to hear the work of the kindergarten department of the Ethical Culture schools explained by the teachers. Dr. M. P. E. Groszmann presided and introduced the speakers.

Henry A. Kelly described the natural science work, and Miss Anne G. Dunn explained the methods employed for teaching English to the young pupils. She said that the purpose was to teach a child to express its own individuality, so that it might be ascertained what a child was best fitted for.

"Too many," she said, "insist on a child seeing things from their standpoint instead of letting it express them from its own. This is wrong. Teachers should let children follow their own bent. No teacher has a moral right to inflict her own opinions on a child. Every child has a special style of its own. Children enjoy writing compositions when the work is not made mechanical."

As illustrations of her theory that children write best when permitted to express their own ideas in their own way, Miss Dunn read a number of short compositions by her pupils, many of which showed remarkable and amusing originality.

During the afternoon exercises Miss Caroline T. Haven spoke of "The Value of Kindergarten Normal Training for Girls," Dr. Frederick Montesor of "The Course of Study in the Kindergarten Normal Department," and Miss Zillah J. Levy conducted a programme of songs and games.

An important address will be delivered this afternoon by Joseph T. Bedford on "The Connection Between the Kindergarten and Advanced Manual Work." A conference on art work will be held this evening, and John La Farge and George De F. Brush will make addresses on "General Principles of Art Instruction."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Remin, McBride & Catherwood, tea importers of New-York and Philadelphia, filed a motion in the Superior Court, in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday asking for the removal of Noah Rogers as receiver of the affairs of Rogers & Morford, wholesale grocers, who recently assigned. The importers allege that just before the assignment Mr. Rogers purchased $1,200 worth of tea from them, and the goods are still in his possession.

—The schedules of E. Kleinmann & Co., manufacturers of clothing, at 26 Lafayette Place, show liabilities of $28,981, nominal assets of $22,056, and actual assets of $14,010. George W. Galinger, who has charge of the company's affairs, said yesterday that the largest creditors have accepted an offer to settle at 50 cents on the dollar.

—Kate T. Ashton has obtained leave to issue an execution for $23,448 against the individual property of Edward M. Field, of the late firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., stock brokers, as the execution against the firm has been returned unsatisfied.

—The Sheriff has received two executions against Charles Spiegel, dealer in paints, at 448 Seventh Avenue, for $736, but found nothing to levy upon, as Mr. Spiegel gave a bill of sale on Saturday to H. Wallner, for $960.

—The Moline Plowman has made an assignment at Rock Island, Ill.; judgments in favor of the Moline National Bank for $77,000, and of the State Savings Bank for $5,000 have been entered.

—At Chicago, Charles I. Boyd and Crayton W. Black have been appointed receivers for Illinois of the Ohio Buggy Company. The company is said to have liabilities of $100,000.

—The Sheriff has received an execution for $1,790 against Ellen McNamara, liquor dealer, at 20 Market Street, in favor of the David Mayer Brewing Company.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Charles Foxwell of 50 Broadway, for $1,763, in favor of Ellas B. Schlesinger.

—Charles E. Ware of Fitchburg, Mass., has been appointed receiver of the Wachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

—Michael F. Scanlon, proprietor of The Connecticut Catholic, has made an assignment at Hartford.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CONFERENCE OF TRUNK LINE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

Twenty-six Railroads, Eastern and Western, Represented at Yesterday's Meeting in the Waldorf—Some Changes in Matters of Detail Recommended to the Board of Managers—Other Railroad News of General Interest.

Twenty-six railroad lines in the Joint Traffic Association were represented at a meeting of General Passenger Agents held in the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering some important matters that had been referred to the General Passenger Agents by the Joint Traffic managers.

Commissioner L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee presided, and Chairman G. C. Donald of the Central Passenger Committee was also present. The principal lines were represented as follows: Pennsylvania, by General Passenger Agents J. R. Wood and E. A. Ford; New-York Central, Assistant Passenger Agent E. J. Richards; Baltimore and Ohio, General Passenger Agent Charles O. Scull; Erie Railroad, General Passenger Agent D. T. Roberts; West Shore, General Passenger Agent C. E. Lambert; Lehigh Valley, General Passenger Agent Charles S. Lee; Lake Shore, General Passenger Agent A. J. Smith; Michigan Central, General Passenger Agent O. W. Ruggles; Jersey Central, General Passenger Agent H. P. Baldwin; Reading, General Passenger Agent C. G. Hancock; Wabash, General Passenger Agent, C. S. Crane.

After some discussion it was decided to recommend to the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association several radical changes in the details of the management of the passenger business. Chief among these changes were uniform excursion tickets and certificates, and the adjustment of some differentials which have been causing considerable inconvenience to a few of the lines.

An application was received from the Grand Army of the Republic for an excursion rate during the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in St. Paul. The application will be referred to the Board of Managers.

The managers will probably not act on the recommendations of the General Passenger Agents before the middle of next month.

AGAINST TICKET SCALPERS.

Western Railroad Companies Disposed to Enforce the Illinois Law.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The passenger traffic officials of the principal railroads entering Chicago are much pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois declaring the law against scalpers Constitutional, and the consensus of opinion in railroad circles yesterday was that there will be a fight to a finish by the big Chicago lines against their common foe, the scalpers. The officials believe that the Supreme Court has provided them with a winning weapon.

The present restrictive features of the mileage ticket in Eastern territory and the similar restrictions which will become effective in Western territory June 1, with the improvement of a refund through joint agencies, have given a big blow to the business of the brokers. The Supreme Court's decision places them in more imminent danger of extermination.

A General Passenger Agent thus expressed the sentiment of the big lines: "The only hope of the brokers now is that some line will fall down by claiming that it is not getting its share of the business under the new mileage-ticket agreement. In a few months some line may get tired of the new restrictions and go back to the old method. If, however, they remain firm, the ticket brokers will die a natural death without legislation. If they don't die naturally in a reasonable time, the principal railroad companies will enforce the Illinois law against Chicago ticket brokers. When the latter have been driven out of business, the brokers of other parts of the country will have a hard time to live. If they live much longer, it will be because the smaller lines are feeding them and want to continue doing so."

Grade Crossings in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, May 13.—The taxpayers of this city are just getting stirred up over the contest with the Consolidated Road for the abolition of grade crossings here.

A DAY FOR THE JUMPERS

PRETTY RACING OVER THE STICKS AT THE MORRIS PARK TRACK.

Spectacular Racing Across the Turf and over Hurdles, Ditches, Hedges, and Banks Takes the Place of the Struggles on the Flat Tracks—Hellas and Duke of Abercorn Win the Chases and Poteen and Winship the Hurdle Races.

It was a thoroughly good day's sport that was furnished by the New-York Steeplechase Association for the opening day of its meeting at Morris Park yesterday. The weather was perfect, the track in splendid condition, and the newly laid course one that proved itself a model for the purpose for which it was designed. The new jumps are stiff enough to make them safe for horses and riders, as both will have a care before they attempt to negotiate obstacles of such height and size. Therefore, both intuitively guard themselves against the stumbles and falls that have marred these races in the days when the jumps were so low that a horse would try and take them in its stride without gathering properly for the take-off and the leap.

There were but two tumbles—that of May Blossom in the selling steeplechase, due to the fact that her rider went at it without sufficient care, and in the old-fashioned way, when it was not imperatively necessary to steady one's mount before taking the jump. In the following race Fugitive jumped a bit too soon, and, being very tired, made too short a leap, and so stumbled. In neither instance was any damage done to either horse or rider. In Fugitive's case, the horse was remounted, and finished so as to get the second money. This horse has a lot of speed, as he showed when he ran second in the last race of the afternoon. If anything, he has a trifle more speed than is wholly desirable in a cross-country racer, as so speedy a horse is apt to make a bit too much use of the speed between the obstacles.

A good crowd—one of the largest that has been at the track on any day devoted exclusively to steeplechasing—was present to enjoy the sport. There was plenty to make the afternoon pleasurable, for as a spectacle the sport was far superior to that of racing on the flat. The horses were all well up to their business, and in each event ran closely enough together during the greater part of the racing to make the contests interesting and pretty ones to watch.

A hurdle race of a mile and a half began the day's fun with six starters, Poteen and Annie Bishop being about equal favorites in the speculation. The former and her stable companion, Scud, were too fast for the rest of the field, and they had things their own way and finished first and second without trouble in front of Annie Bishop, who was third at the end of the route. The colors of Harry Payne Whitney, a son of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, were seen in public for the first time on Marble. The horse had not speed enough to make any showing in the race.

It was in the steeplechase for maidens at the game, over the three-mile course, that May Blossom got the tumble referred to, after going more than half the route all right. Five started in the hunt, with Kilkenny, who was known to have a lot of speed, the favorite in the speculation. He was but half trained, however, and was so soft that he went all to pieces after two miles had been run, and finished a bad last and all worn out with his effort. Up to the time that he quit, the race seemed to be a very open one. Kilkenny had cut out the pace for the rest of the starters in the early stages of the race, Sayonara and Hellas each taking a turn at the work in the latter parts of the struggle. For about a mile and a half the horses ran in a compact bunch, and took several of the hedges almost together. It was not until after the water jump had twice been cleared that May Blossom fell, and still later that Kilkenny gave up the struggle. After that the superior speed and condition made the race one between Hellas and Sayonara, the former getting the money rather handily at the end.

Duke of Abercorn had things all his own way in the New-York Steeplechase, Fugitive alone appearing against him, rather than to have the stake left as a walk-over. The Duke is an even better horse than he was last Fall, and won as he pleased, Mr. Perrse having all he could do to restrain his mount and keep him back to Fugitive. The latter lost ground at every jump, though running gamely on the flat, and with a lot of speed for a horse with such hackneylike action as he has.

The liveliest struggle of the day for the timber toppers was in the St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap, in which eight ran. It was a pretty race all the way and was run without a mistake being made by any of the horses. Pow Wow was as full of running in its early stages as it was possible for a horse to be. But three-quarters of a mile was all she wanted of it, and then she quit and fell back to the rear, finishing absolutely last. When she was done, Sam Joaquin and Southerner, the pair owned by "Jim" Crosby, took up the running and led the field up to the very last hurdle. At that point Chandler brought Winship up with a well-timed rush and managed to get home first, beating the Crosby pair by about a length. Sam Joaquin got the second place all right, but Southerner had a hard task in beating Tom Moore by a head for the third money.

A flat race at three-quarters of a mile wound up the day's fun and resulted in a bad upset for the talent, who had plunged on Rubicon as a good thing for the race, in spite of his 10 pounds weight and light boy. It was his race of the day before in the Metropolitan Handicap that made people think him invincible. Clayton could not restrain him, and he ran himself into the ground in a half mile, leaving Mirage an easy victory. Fugitive, in spite of his long run and tumble in the steeplechase, had enough left to get the second money under Doggett's skillful guidance. Pay or Play had speed enough to just nose Rubicon out of the third money.

There was quite a bit of a sensation under the grand stand just before the last race. It was caused by the receipt of the news that Nathan Frank, who had been arrested on Tuesday for receiving a bet of $5 on Shakespeare II., had been discharged. This meant that a Supreme Court Justice had decided that it was not contrary to law to receive money from speculators when no token was exchanged. The news was announced by Robert Pinkerton to the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association and their clerks, and was received with a vigorous lot of cheers, which discomfited the lot of policemen present in citizens' dress.

Summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Hurdle Race. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:51½.
1—Poteen, Goughacres Stables br. m., 4 years by Oberon-Benediction, 150 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Bracken)
2—Scud, Goughacres Stables gr. g., 4, 152, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Sprague)
3—Annie Bishop, H. Warnke's b. m., 6, 156, 13 to 5 and 9 to 10.....(J. Callahan)
Won by six lengths; eight lengths between second and third.
Mirage II., 6, 161, 7 to 1; Marble, 5, 155, 3 to 1, and Tidman, 5, 162, 8 to 1, also ran, and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling allowances. Three miles. Time—6:18.
1—Hellas, R. Bradley's br. g., 5 years, by Pirates of Penzance-Laurine, 149 pounds, 12 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Chandler)
2—Sayonara, W. C. Hayes's ch. g., 6, 159, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Dunlap)
3—Mars Chan, Ed. Waln's ch. g., 5, 151, 7 to 1.....(Tallman)
Won in a canter by ten lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.
Kilkenny 7, 162, 8 to 5, also ran and finished; May Blossom, 5, 147, 4 to 1, fell.

THIRD RACE.—New-York Steeplechase. About two and a half miles. Time—4:49.
1—Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., 6 years, by Duke of Magenta-Lady Lumley, 156 pounds, 1 to 3.....(Mr. Persse)
2—Fugitive, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 4, 145, 5 to 2.....(McInerney)
Won in a canter by a sixteenth of a mile.

FOURTH RACE.—St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap. One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Time—2:50½.
1—Winship, Westbrook Stable's ch. m., 5 years, by Hidalgo-Nebusta, 158 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Chandler)
2—San Joaquin, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 8, 148, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Veach)
3—Southerner, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 8, 146, 10 to 1.....(Green)
Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.
Tom Moore, 4, 139, 7 to 1; Addie, 7, 142, 9 to 2; Rose Haward, 8, 130, 12 to 1; Adelbert, 8, 152, 6 to 1, and Powwow, 4, 138, 10 to 1, also ran, and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Amphibious Serial High-Weight Handicap. Eclipse course. Time—1:15.
1—Mirage, George Anderson's b. h., 4 years, by Cyclops-All Hope, 132 pounds, 10 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Tarai)
2—Fugitive, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 4, 123, 30 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Pay or Play, Fred. Burlew's br. h., 5, 127, 7 to 1.....(Griffin)
Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.
Rubicon, 5, 150, 1 to 3, (Clayton;) Sabilla, 4, 130, 6 to 1, (Littlefield;) The Sage, 4, 122, 30 to 1, (Congdon,) and War Bonnet, 5, 125, 40 to 1, (McGill,) also ran, and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Runaway, 113 pounds; Castleton, 98; Lady Greenway, 98.
SECOND RACE.—One mile; handicap. Belmar, 119 pounds; Ray S., 108; Charade, 106; Paladin, 104; Cromwell, 98.
THIRD RACE.—The Bouquet Stakes. For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Albanian and Spanker, 98 pounds each; Robert Bonner and Nay-Nay, 95 each; Prompt, Lithos, Saurian, Kaiser Ludwig, and Talesman, 93 each.
FOURTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-old maidens. Abuse, Mingo II., Izmir, Gold Crest, and Bonaparte, 105 each.
FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. For two-year-olds; selling. Saiva Cea, 110 pounds; Silver Brook, 108; The Manxman and Petrel, 106 each; Azure, 105; Joe Hayman, 102; Practitioner, Stackleberg, and Thomas Cat, 100 each; Katie W. and Suspicion, 95 each.
SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Deerslayer, 112 pounds; Unity II., 98.

PASSING MONEY NO CRIME.

It May Be Done at Race Tracks Where No Memorandum Is Given.

An important decision was given by Judge Truax yesterday in the test case made by The Jockey Club to see if a man offering money to another as part of a wager was a crime under the existing law. The police authorities have held that it was, in the face of the decision of the Court of Appeals to the contrary, and have issued orders for the arrest of any man accepting money at the Morris Park track. Justice Truax's action in discharging the man arrested, and District Attorney Fellows's confession that the exchange of money where no record of the wager was exchanged created no legal evidence of the existence of a wager would seem finally to settle this disputed question. No arrests for what the police have said was a crime will hereafter be made at race tracks in defiance of this decision.

Nathan Frank, who was arrested at Morris Park on Tuesday afternoon for receiving a five-dollar bill as a bet on Shakespeare II. in the last race of the afternoon, was held yesterday by Police Magistrate Flammer for General Sessions. The charge against him was for making a wager contrary to Section 351 of the Penal Code. The Magistrate was averse to holding Mr. Frank, as it was shown that he had made no record of the bet, nor given any token to the man with whom he had made the wager.

Mr. De Lancey Nicholl, who appeared as Frank's counsel, asked for a commitment for trial rather than a discharge of his client, which the Magistrate wished to order, so that a decision could be obtained which would be respected at Police Headquarters, where there has been shown a disposition needlessly to annoy racing men. Frank was therefore held for trial.

In order that a final decision could be reached that would secure the rights of race-goers under the Percy-Gray law and the Austin amendment, Frank was at once taken on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Truax in the Supreme Court.

In that court Mr. Nicholl in presenting his client, to secure a decision as to the position of a man who offered cash to a layer of odds and asked for no exchange of a token of the bet, said that this case was one governed by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Court of Appeals in the recently decided case of Sturgess, in which Judge Putnam wrote an opinion in all the Judges concurring. In that case it was held that the accused was only liable to the forfeiture penalty and not to the penalty which the Criminal Code provided. Sturges was the clerk of Orlando A. Jones, and he was charged with the offense of recording bets.

It was the contention of the police in the present case that the act of Frank in receiving $5 at the time a bet was made, put him under the penalty provided by Section 351 of the law. Mr. Nicoll said the statute plainly contemplated the putting up of money, as it provided for an action for recovery. He asked for the discharge of Frank. In the Sturges case the police had not paid any attention to the decision of the Supreme Court, and he hoped they would in the present instance.

District Attorney Fellows said that the attitude of the police authorities in disregarding decisions might lead to serious complications. The forfeiture of the thing wagered was exclusive of all other penalties prescribed by law, except in the case of an exchange, delivery, or transfer of a record, memorandum, token, or document as evidence of such bet or wager. The case would turn upon the interpretation to be given to that language.

Justice Truax said: "There is but one interpretation I can give."

Mr. Fellows—As to whether the passage of the money was a token of what would be evidence. I do not see how unmarked bills put into a man's treasury with other bills could be used as evidence. I cannot incline myself to think that no case has been made out against this defendant.

Justice Truax said that the transactions set forth in the returns to the writ, or like transactions, did not constitute a violation of Section 351, or any crime. He therefore ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

AMERICAN HORSES ABROAD.

Pierre Lorillard Won Two Races and Was Placed in Two Others.

LONDON, May 13.—It was a field day for the Americans at the Newmarket meeting to-day, Pierre Lorillard winning two races. One was a maiden plate at five furlongs, won by Sandia, by The Sailor Prince-Saluda, in which race Duke & Wishard's colt George H. Ketcham, by Himyar-Miss Austine, was second. There were seven starters, and the betting was 9 to 2 against Sandia and 7 to 4 against George H. Ketcham. Sandia, who got well away, made nearly all the running, and won by four lengths from George H. Ketcham, who beat Red Virgin three lengths for the place. Mr. Lorillard won heavily over the race.

Dakotah II. also won a race, at a mile, for horses that had never won a race of the value of 200 sovereigns, for Mr. Lorillard. Dakotah II. was quoted 10 to 1 in the betting, Col. Nolan's colt Carlton Grange, who ran second, being 2 to 1 favorite. Mr. Lorillard's colt won by two and a half lengths. The field was made up of nine starters. Dakotah II. is three years old, and is by Onondaga-Sportsmania.

Mr. Lorillard's fast filly Dolabra, by Emperor-Dolinka, now four years old, ran second to Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Cold Steel, in the second welter handicap plate, at three-quarters of a mile, beating two others, one of which was Duke & Wishard's Hugh Penny, who finished in the ruck. Dolabra was at 10 to 1 in the betting, and was only played by Mr. Lorillard "to show," at 5 to 2.

Herzak, a two-year-old, owned by Mr. Lorillard, ran third oin the race for the Dyke Plate of 300 sovereigns. The race was won by a filly, Perseat, owned by the estate of the late "Petit Sucre," as Max R. Lebaudy of Paris was called. L. Brassey's filly St. Agnese, by Tristan, was second. But two others ran. Mr. Lorillard's colt was second choice in the betting, the winner being the favorite.

Enoch Wishard made a bold bid for the all-aged selling plate at five furlongs, running second to T. H. Cardwell's colt Molesey, by Merry Hampton, a 6 to 1 chance. There were sixteen starters in the race, with 20 to 1 laid against Wishard.

HARNESS HORSES SOLD.

Small Prices for Good Stock at Madison Square Garden.

The Kellogg sale of trotters, coaching and carriage horses was concluded at Madison Square Garden last night. The top price of $950 was paid for Tillie Wilkes, 2:21, the four-year-old daughter of Victor Wilkes and Nellie Lambert. The rest of the stock brought small prices, and the bidding was spiritless.

CONSIGNED BY HENRY PIERCE, SANTA ROSA, CAL.

Allen Bow, b. g., 1892, by Silver Bow-Flora Allen; H. Myers, New-York.....$370
Flyer, blk. m., 1890, by Mambrino Wilkes-Belmontez; P. J. Ryan, Troy, N. Y.....360
Hilda W., (late Hulda W.,) b. m., 1891, by Albert W.-Hilda; George Crawford, New-York.....330
Lady Madison, b. m., 1892, by James Madison-Graceful; Frank Hudson, Brooklyn, N. Y.....330
Roy's Princess, br. m., 1891, by Roy Wilkes-Tricks; C. Stanton, Liberty, N. Y.....310

CONSIGNED BY WILLIS A. WEBBER, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Tillie Wilkes, 2:21, b. m., 1891, by Victor Wilkes-Nellie Lambert; J. S. Ehrich, New-York.....$950

CONSIGNED BY VARIOUS OWNERS.

Kathleen, b. m., 1888, by Baymont-Edna Wilkes; H. Jenkins, N. Y.....$710
Papoose, b. m., 1886, by Ultimus, dam by Gill's Vermont; Thomas Darragh, New-York.....385
Sunolwood, b. s., 1890, by Woodnut-Sunolda; L. W. Moore, New-York.....340
Chestnut filly, 1893, by Cypress-Fawn; Charles Bassini, Newark, N. J.....340
Favorite Girl, b. m., 1888, by Favorite Wilkes-Idol Girl; M. McDonald, New-York.....310

Dwyer Buys Ben Eder and Wins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—M. F. Dwyer of Brooklyn has succeeded in buying Ben Eder, the only three-year-old in the West that he thought to be in the way of Ben Brush for the several Derby races. The price for which McGuigan is said to have consented to part with his horse was $10,000. Ben Eder to-day carried Mr. Dwyer's colors in the race for the Clark Stakes at a mile and an eighth. Sims rode him. He was a 3-to-10 favorite for the race, and beat Semper Ego by a head after a hard drive in 1:56¼. Parson and Ulysses also ran. Ben Brush was scratched as soon as McGuigan consented to part with Ben Eder.

Mr. Dwyer's recent two-year-old purchase, Cleophus, is to run her match race against C. T. Patterson's unbeaten filly Sufsun to-morrow. Sims will ride Cleophus, and then leave at once for the East to ride Handspring in the race for the Withers Stake, on Saturday next.

Dwyer Buys Hanover Yearlings.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—Philip J. Dwyer of Brooklyn has purchased from Milton Young of the McGrathiana Stud six Hanover yearling colts for $8,500. They are out of Keepsake, Kempie, Pomona, Constantinople, Marie D., and Lizzie D.

BROOKLYNS LOSE A GAME.

Louisville Won by Timely Batting and Sharp Fielding.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Boston, 9; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland, 14; Philadelphia, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per. Cent.
Philadelphia	14	7	.667
Pittsburg	12	7	.632
Baltimore	13	8	.619
Boston	13	8	.619
Chicago	13	9	.591
Cleveland	11	8	.579
Cincinnati	12	9	.571
Brooklyn	10	11	.476
Washington	10	11	.476
New-York	7	13	.350
St. Louis	7	15	.318
Louisville	3	19	.136

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—Louisville won its third baseball game of the season to-day by timely batting and sharp fielding. Attendance, 800. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shannon, ss.	0	1	1	6	0	Griffin, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Holmes, cf.	0	0	1	2	0	Corcoran, ss.	1	2	1	2	0
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Anderson, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Miller, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	La'ance, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
McFar'd, rf.	0	0	0	0	2	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
H'amer, 1b.	1	2	13	1	0	McC'thy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Cl'gman, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Shoch, 2b.	2	3	1	2	0
Warner, c.	1	2	6	0	1	Grim, c.	0	1	5	1	1
Weyhing, p.	1	1	1	5	0	Harper, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	5	9	27	19	3	Total	4	11	24	9	2

*No one out when winning run was made.

Louisville .....0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
Brooklyn .....1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—4

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Weyhing, 2; off Harper, 3. Struck out—By Weyhing, 2; by Harper, 2. Three-base hits—Miller, Corcoran. Two-base hits—Hassamer, Lachance, Shoch. Stolen bases—Weyhing, Anderson, Shindle. Double plays—Miller, Shannon, and Hassamer; Holmes and Warner. Wild pitch—Weyhing. Umpire—Mr. Weldman.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago .....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4
Boston .....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4

The game was given to Boston by the score of 9 to 0, because Chicago refused to play after the eleventh inning.

Batteries—Terry and Donague; Stivetts and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland .....0 0 4 3 0 0 0 0 4 3—14
Philadelphia .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

Base hits—Cleveland, 13; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Chamberlain, Cuppy, and Zimmer; Inks, Carsey, and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PITTSBURG.

Rain caused a postponement of the Pittsburg-New-York game.

Paterson, 5; New-Haven, 3.

NEW-HAVEN, May 13.—The Patersons won their third straight baseball game from the New-Havens to-day by the score of 5 to 3. The game was a sharp contest, Paterson winning by bunching hits in the fifth inning. Paterson played a fine game, Torreyson got five hits, with a total of eleven. The score by innings:

New-Haven .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Paterson .....1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 ..—5

Hits—New-Haven, 10; Paterson, 12. Errors—Paterson, 3. Batteries—Garvan and Hodge; McMackin and Elton.

Newark, 16; Wilmington, 15.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13.—Heavy batting was the feature in the baseball game between Wilmington and Newark. Score:

Newark .....3 6 2 1 1 1 1 1 ..—16
Wilmington .....3 4 1 2 6 0 0 1 0—15

Base hits—Newark, 19; Wilmington, 16. Errors—Newark, 4; Wilmington, 5. Batteries—Packard and W. Nops; Amole and Wise, and Dumce, Bristow, and Rothnus. Umpire—Mr. Sullivan.

Brown, 5; Wesleyan, 3.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 13.—Wesleyan lost the baseball game this afternoon to Brown by errors. Brown started in heavily, but Tirrell held them down so that the hits were scattered. In the fourth inning Wesleyan found Sommersgill's curves and made 3 earned runs. Brady was then put in the box. Robinson cut off two runs by a phenomenal catch of Tirrell's drive in the eighth. Fuller, Brown, and Robinson did the best work for Brown. Beeman sulked, and Townsend took his place in the last half of the ninth. Score:

Brown .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5
Wesleyan .....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Pennsylvania, 13; Lehigh, 8.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 13.—Pennsylvania played a superb fielding baseball game to-day, and this, together with timely batting, landed them victors over Lehigh by the following score:

Lehigh .....1 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—8
Pennsylvania .....0 7 0 0 5 0 0 1 ..—13

Base hits—Lehigh, 8; Pennsylvania, 11. Errors—Lehigh, 11; Pennsylvania, 5. Batteries—Gannon, Horner, and Carman; Cantlin, Wunder, and Middleton.

Yale 'Varsity, 15; Graduates, 3.

NEW-HAVEN, May 13.—The Yale 'Varsity baseball nine played a team of graduates at their field this afternoon. Carter pitched for the graduates, who included ex-Capts. Beall and Case and several other stars. The 'Varsity won, 15 to 3. Carter was hit hard. Trudeau kept the graduates down to four singles. The game was designed to give the 'Varsity practice for the Princeton game Saturday. Score:

Yale 'Varsity.....2 4 0 0 4 2 2 5 0..—15
Yale Graduates.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—3

Hits—'Varsity, 13; Graduates, 4. Errors—'Varsity, 4; Graduates, 8. Batteries—Trudeau and Twombly; Carter and Jackson.

Harvard, 10; Williams, 9.

BOSTON, May 13.—Harvard's ball team defeated Williams in a close game this afternoon. Both sides played loosely, and lots of errors were made. The score:

Harvard .....2 0 0 0 0 5 0 3 ..—10
Williams .....4 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0—9

Base hits—Harvard, 9; Williams, 8. Errors—Harvard, 5; Williams, 3. Batteries—Houghton and Scannell; Lewis and Ross.

Princeton, 9; Lafayette, 8.

EASTON, Penn., May 13.—Princeton defeated Lafayette to-day in a close and well-played game. The score:

Princeton .....4 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 ..—9
Lafayette .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—8

Base hits—Princeton, 9; Lafayette, 4. Errors—Princeton, 5; Lafayette, 7. Batteries—Wilson and Graham and Sigman and Barclay.

High School, 6; Polytechnic, 1.

The ball teams of Brooklyn High School and Polytechnic Preparatory played at Eastern Park yesterday. The High School boys won.

The score:

Polytechnic .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
High School .....1 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 ..—6

Base hits—High School, 8; Polytechnic, 6. Errors—High School, 2; Polytechnic 8. Batteries Nicholas and Meehan; Weir and J. Wilson.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB MEETING.

Racing Rules to be Amended to Admit Yachts of Ten Tons.

The third general meeting of the club will be held at the clubhouse, Thursday, the 21st inst., at 9 P. M. The following amendment to Chapter 4 of the by-laws will be brought up for final consideration. Add to the end of the first paragraph:

"Yachts complying with the foregoing conditions, except as to capacity, but having a capacity of less than 15 tons and not less than 10 tons, ascertained and certified, as herein provided, shall be entitled to representation for all purposes except voting at meetings."

The following amendment to the racing rules will be presented: Amend Rule 1, Section 3, as follows: Class 4—Not over 60 and over 51 feet racing length. Class 5—Not over 51 and over 43 feet racing length. Class 6—Not over 43 and over 36 feet racing length. Class 7—Not over 36 feet racing length.

THE CUTTER METEOR LAUNCHED.

Lord Lonsdale Says She May Challenge for the America's Cup.

GLASGOW, May 13.—The new racing cutter Meteor, which the shipbuilding firm of D. & W. Henderson has constructed from the designs of G. L. Watson for the German Emperor, was launched from the Meadowside yards this morning. Lord Lonsdale was present at the launching as the representative of the Emperor. The spars of the new cutter will be put on board and her rigging set up by Saturday, when she will be towed to Gourock.

The Meteor will make her début in the regatta of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, which will be the first of the important yachting events of the season. In the construction of the Meteor Mr. Watson has preserved the general features of the Valkyrie, though in several important details he has taken a marked departure from the lines of Lord Dunraven's boat.

Her chief measurements are: Length over all, 128 feet; length on water line, 89 feet 7 inches; beam at the deck, 25 feet; beam at the load water line, 24 feet 7 inches; draught, uniform throughout, 16 feet 8 inches. Her mainmast is just short of 100 feet long, of Oregon pine, and her topmast and gaff are each about 50 feet in length.

After the launching of the new yacht, Lord Lonsdale, in an interview with a representative of The United Press, said that the Emperor might challenge for the America's Cup in the event of the Meteor proving to be a faster boat than Valkyrie III.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Regatta.

The Regatta Committee of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club has issued a circular, giving particulars of the annual regatta of the club, which is to be sailed on Saturday, June 6. Races are arranged for thirteen classes, for which $320 is offered as prizes. There is one class for schooners, five for sloops and yawls, four for catboats, and special classes for half-raters, twenty-one and thirty footers. The start will be made off the clubhouse, at College Point, at 11 o'clock. The rules of the Yacht Racing Union will govern the races.

Defender's Launch Sold.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., May 13.—Fred W. Carpenter of Brooklyn, who spends much of his time here, has just bought the launch which was tender for the yacht Defender during her famous races. The launch arrived at Southold Harbor to-day after a run from Bridgeport, Conn. In company with Mr. Carpenter aboard the launch were his brother, George L. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, and Orrin Prince of Southold. The launch will be used for gunning and sailing parties, &c.

To Award Racing Numbers.

A meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association will be held next Friday evening at O'Neill's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, at 8 P. M. Racing numbers will be awarded and delegates are requested to furnish a list of yachts belonging to their clubs.

American Yacht Club Opening.

Thomas J. Scovill, the Secretary of the American Yacht Club, announces that the clubhouse at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., will be open to the members and their guests on and after Saturday, May 16.

ATHLETES IN TRAINING.

Interest in the New-Jersey Club's Coming Games.

T. P. Conneff, the holder of the world's amateur record for running one mile, competed last Saturday in the games at Harvard, and ran from scratch in the one-mile event. Owing to his heavy handicap he was unable to win, but, notwithstanding, his time—4:28—proves conclusively that Conneff will be faster than ever this year, for 4:28, so early in the season, shows that he is getting back to his speed of last year, which means that on Decoration Day he will have no trouble whatever in creating a new world's record for one mile.

Great interest is being taken in the New-Jersey Athletic Club's sports for Decoration Day. Two of America's fastest runners, who are to be matched by the New-York Athletic Club to run the Englishmen, will give the New-Yorkers a chance for the first time of seeing just how they perform this year. Conneff is matched by the New-York Athletic Club to run Bacon, and the cranks will turn out in large numbers to see what chance he will have against the Englishman, for if he performs creditably at the New-Jersey Athletic Club games, there is no doubt he will be able to defeat Bacon in the match race.

Kilpatrick, without doubt the fastest half-mile runner in the world, is matched by the New-York Athletic Club to run Bredin, and his performance on Decoration Day will be a record one. Kilpatrick is the holder of the present world's record for running a half mile, and on Decoration Day, in the special half-mile event he will endeavor to make a new world's record for the distance.

The track at Bergen Point is rapidly being put in fine shape, and, no doubt, those who journey there to see these two record breakers perform will be well repaid for the trip.

Besides Conneff and Kilpatrick, James Sarsfield Mitchel, the weight-thrower, will take part in the all-around weight-throwing competition, and he issues a challenge to any man in the world, Edgren of California and Cross of Yale preferred, to meet him on that day. Mitchel was never in better shape than at present, and he predicts that he will easily create a new world's record, not only for throwing the hammer, but for the fifty-six-pound weight as well.

Entry blanks and further information about the New-Jersey Athletic Club games can be had from James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York.

The Cost of Yale's Crew.

NEW-HAVEN, May 13.—The annual report of the management of the Yale University Boat Club was made to-day. The receipts were $4,197.32; the expenses, $3,539.70. The bill for the training table was $1,819.94, the expense of launch $1,432.72, and the expenses at New-London $1,247.66. The amount received from subscriptions was $2,774.63, and the sum appropriated from the Yale Financial Union to meet the needs of the navy was $4,742.38.

Drawn Game for These Cricketers.

LONDON, May 13.—In the second innings of the cricket match between Lord Sheffield's English team and the Australian eleven, the Australians made 194 and the English 180 for four wickets. The match was drawn.

A Good Catch of Weakfish.

Several fishermen were on Jamaica Bay Monday, and had good luck. Weakfish are running now, and those who went from William Dormon's, at Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay, made good hauls. John Duggan of Third Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, caught eight weakfish, the largest weighing 2½ pounds. Paul Kenn caught ten weakfish, and Mr. Bates five, making twenty-three taken in the three boats. This is the first catch of the season.

Tea at the Baltusrol Club.

The patronesses of the Baltusrol Golf Club of Millburn, N. J., will give a tea at the clubhouse on the 23d inst., beginning at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Short Hills Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the arrival of the express train leaving the Christopher or Barclay Street Ferry at 2 P. M. There will be a handicap golf tournament for members of the club on the day of the tea, commencing at 10:30 o'clock.

An Adroit Turn.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Sue—I heard you said I had a face that would stop a trolley car in the middle of the block.

He—I did. It takes a mighty good-looking woman to get a conductor to do that.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette. THE ONLY GENUINE SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES Bear the fac simile signature of Kinney Bros on the package and on each cigarette. TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

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THE GREAT CUBAN FAIR

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MAY 25 TO MAY 30.

In Aid of the Patriots in the Field—Work of Preparation Ardent and Active—Abundant Promise of Entertainment and Support—Money-Coining Features and Relics of Interest—A Hint to the Ohio Society—Competitor Souvenir.

Down in Pine Street yesterday afternoon, in one of the business houses, were piles of knapsacks, boxes of ammunition, bundles of harness, boxes filled with savage-looking machetes, the great carving-knife shaped implement, nearly three feet long, used by the Cubans in sugar cane cutting and path hewing in times of peace and in this war as a weapon of offense and slaughter; the baby machete, another knife, heavy, shaped like a dagger, and also used as a household implement or weapon of extermination.

There is to be another expedition to Cuba, and these are supplies to be carried to the patriots on the field.

In a busy office at the Madison Square Garden the typewriter was clicking, the telephone ringing, notices of gifts of supplies were being received, and pretty young girls came to enroll their names as attendants at flower booths and candy tables at one of the biggest fairs New-York has ever seen—the Cuban Fair, to be held from May 25 to May 30—and it promises to be a great success.

The accumulations in Pine Street and the preparations being made for the fair represent extremes—cause and effect. The Cubans of New-York are exerting all their efforts to raise money to send supplies to their friends on "the Everfaithful Isle," and the people of this city are giving them ample assistance.

There is nothing there will not be on sale at the fair, from patent medicines to pianos.

Pretty Cuban women and their friends will be at the booths, wearing their prettiest gowns. There will be women of the stage who will add their beauty and gifts, gypsies, Arabs, and the home life of Cuba illustrated in various ways.

The gypsy camp is to be a great feature. Its queen will be a seventh daughter, born under the proper auspices to insure her the true knowledge of future events, and she will have charms and amulets to ward off evils and change the decrees of fate wherever it is possible.

This will be an encampment of Cuban Romanies, living in a land of flowers, and there will be a brook of running water dashing from stone to stone.

Mrs. W. G. Jennys has this encampment in charge. She will be assisted by five charming gypsies, as well as the seventh daughter. Mrs. S. Mathews is to be one of the five. The names of the others will be announced presently. There is to be a gypsy side show and a wishing well, from which water with certain health-giving properties is to be drawn.

An Arabian kiosk is to be a magnificent structure of gold, crimson, and blue, and it will be occupied by a genuine Arab. His duties have not yet been prescribed. He will share the kiosk with a number of beautiful hourris, who, for a consideration, will dispense complexion improvers.

There are to be relics and treasures at the fair that visitors will do well to bear in mind and see. One will be two long feathers, a red and a white one. These are historical. They belonged originally to the plume worn by Gen. Lopez in his three-cornered hat in 1851, when he landed at Cardenas at the first fight for Cuban independence. The plume was left to the General's aide to be placed in a museum in Cuba after its independence should be established. The daughter of the custodian of the plume, Miss Hernandez, felt that no better use could be made of a part of the treasure than to give it to the Daughters of Cuba to help on their great work. It is not known what disposition will be made

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Trilby—8:15.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax, Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinee.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.

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Reed and the Vice Presidency.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

There are people who think that Thomas B. Reed would prefer to preside over the Senate under eighteenth century rules rather than over the House governed by rules up to date. Mr. Reed was not born for such a place. Nor is he the man to discharge a function which consists largely in waiting for somebody else to die.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	44	59	63
6 A. M.	41	59	61
9 A. M.	44	63	65
12 M.	46	68	70
3 P. M.	55	63	70
6 P. M.	55	60	69
9 P. M.	55	58	65
12 P. M.	49	56	62

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....65.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....64.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....48.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....59.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THINK OF THE PRICE.

We ask business men in the Republican Party throughout the country to think for a moment about the meaning and probable consequences of a nomination at St. Louis that shall make a general revision of the tariff an issue, to their party, dominant and imperative. If the party, having nominated Mr. McKINLEY, and having sought throughout the campaign to make tariff revision an issue "overshadowing all others," should be successful at the polls in November, how could its representatives in Congress keep its promises without legislating at the same time in behalf of silver?

The New-York Tribune, which is probably the most influential of Republican partisan journals, and which is exerting its influence to procure the nomination of McKINLEY upon the tariff issue as one of exclusive importance, said on Monday:

"Are they [Republicans who are 'worrying about the money question'] not able to see what many millions of 'the plain people' have seen all the time, that the money question is rendered harmless and empty by making the tariff the controlling issue?"

Why should they see this, when facts and prevailing conditions point clearly the other way?

To make the tariff the controlling issue is not to "render the money question harmless and empty," but to make a proper settlement of that question more difficult and really to provide—if the Republican Party should win at the polls—for new and very dangerous legislation in the direction of free silver coinage. We undertook on the 4th and 6th inst. to show why this is so, and we desire to emphasize now what we said then.

Will it be possible for the Republican Party to revise the tariff without buying the votes of the Republican silver Senators with a "sop" to silver? Intelligent business men must answer no. If the representatives of the Republican Party in the next Congress shall feel that they are bound—because of campaign promises, the election of McKINLEY, and the whole drift of politics on their side—to revise the tariff, will they not be driven to make that concession to their own silver men without which no tariff revision whatever can be accomplished? We ask business men to think of this.

How large a price, in silver legislation, are they willing to pay for a revision of a tariff which carries an average ad valorem of 41.75 per cent., as against the McKinley tariff's average of 48.66 per cent.? Can they afford to pay anything whatever in the form of silver legislation? How much would the Republican silver Senators demand? Would their price be anything less than legislation worth as much to them and the mine owners as the Silver Purchase act of 1890, which was the price of the McKinley tariff in that year?

Are Republican business men willing, and can they afford, to pay so much as that? We do not believe that a revision of the tariff can be procured for less. Would the purchase of tariff revision at such cost "render the money question harmless and empty"?

In all sincerity and earnestness, we urge the business men of the Republican Party to consider this matter carefully, without partisan bias, and with due regard for the interests of the country and of themselves.

BELLIGERENCY IN CUBA.

Senator MORGAN, with his accustomed infelicity, is reported to have chosen this particular time for calling up his joint resolution acknowledging the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. Señor SAGASTA, the leader of the Spanish opposition, has just been making a speech in effect pledging the support of the opposition to the Spanish Government in putting down the insurrection, and at the same time giving the reasons why the United States should not recognize the Cubans as belligerents. They are the same reasons that have been urged by rational persons in this country and they amount to this—that the belligerents have no Government which we can hold responsible for anything that may occur within its jurisdiction. They have no capital, no fortified city, no port. We cannot do business with any part of Cuba under its protection. There is no part of Cuba, on the other hand, in which we cannot hold the Spanish Government responsible for American citizens or their property. This will continue to be the case until either Spain is driven in self-defense to acknowledge that a state of war exists or until the insurgents attain the position indicated by the writers on international law as requisite to an acknowledgment of their rights as belligerents.

It is plain that the Spaniards are much hampered by their pretension that no war exists in Cuba. They not only assume full responsibility for any outrages on foreigners or foreign property that may occur in any part of the island, but they can neither declare nor maintain a blockade. It is even questionable whether the advantages to the insurgents of the present situation are not greater than those they would derive from a recognition of them as belligerents. However that may be, it is clear that the insurrection in Cuba has not yet attained the condition in which recognition of it is compulsory upon foreign powers. This consideration ought to be controlling until the situation is changed.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SILVER LEAGUE FOR McKINLEY.

Congressman FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS of Nevada is not a Republican. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a candidate of the Silver Party, receiving 4,581 votes, to 2,774 cast for his Republican opponent. He has been for years most active in the cause of free coinage. He is Chairman of the Silver League.

But NEWLANDS is a McKinley man. He gladly accepts the Ohio Major as he is, on his record, without a word or a pledge. To a reporter of THE TIMES he said yesterday:

"It would be indecorous for McKINLEY to say anything now on the money question. The East is already against him, and he might lose many votes in the West."

The Chairman of the Silver League knows his man. Let the goldbugs clamor for fresh and explicit declarations from McKINLEY. He must not open his lips. A phrase intended to allay the suspicions of Wall Street might "lose many votes" in the mining camps. NEWLANDS and McKINLEY understand each other perfectly.

In this matter the judgment of NEWLANDS is much more trustworthy than that of our esteemed townsman, Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS of the Protective Tariff League. Mr. BLISS is an ardent Republican and a protectionist. He sees the probable candidate of his party arraigned at the bar of financial opinion and in danger of being adjudged guilty of abominable heresies. Loyalty to party and zeal for the cause of protection powerfully move him to put in a plea for the accused. "I think I know that he is as strongly in favor of honest money as I am; and by that I mean the gold standard," says Mr. BLISS.

He thinks he knows! NEWLANDS doesn't "think." He knows, or he wouldn't trust McKINLEY as far as he could throw a dollar of the daddies. And NEWLANDS is without delusions and unbiased. He cares not a rap for the Republican Party or for the cause of protection. He does not stick to McKINLEY because of his hope that he will save the one and promote the other. He wants him because, if nominated and elected, he would not veto a bill providing for the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1.

A POLITICAL TEST.

The Albany Bipartisan Police bill, as it was first sent to the Governor, after having been passed "without the acceptance of the city," or notwithstanding the objections of Mayor THACHER, was of doubtful constitutionality. As modified to satisfy the Governor, it was made unconstitutional beyond doubt. The decision of Judge PARKER continuing the injunction which restrains the Common Council from choosing Police Commissioners under the new law makes this entirely plain, and there is not the least likelihood of a reversal of his decision. It is a matter of the highest importance affecting the equality of rights of the citizens of this State.

As originally passed, the bill provided for four Police Commissioners, "not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party on State issues." Two were to be "elected and designated" by the members of the Common Council who belonged to the political party which polled the largest vote for State officers at the last general election and the other two by the members belonging to the party which polled the next largest vote. The practical effect of this would have been to exclude from the office of Police Commissioner citizens who did not belong to one or the other of the two principal political parties, but it did not specifically require this. While not more than two could belong to the same party, it was not actually required that two should belong to the same party or to any particular party, or that the choice should be restricted to the two "regular" parties. In that respect the provision was similar to the one passed last year with reference to the appointment of Police Commissioners in this city. The validity of this provision has never been tested.

More doubtful than that was the requirement in the original Albany bill that two Commissioners should be selected by members of the Council belonging to one party and two by those belonging to the other party, because it deprived any members who might belong to neither political party from having any voice in the matter. But as amended and finally passed and approved by the Governor the act declared in so many words that "no person is eligible to the office of Police Commissioner unless at the time of his election he is a member of the political party or organization having the highest or the next highest representation in the Common Council." Precisely the same provision was contained in the bill which became a law providing for a Board of Police Commissioners for the village of Greenbush, and it absolutely debarred citizens who did not belong to one of two political parties from holding the office of Police Commissioner. That change in the bill and the one which provided that the four Commissioners should be elected by the Common Council—but no member could vote for more than two—were what overcame the scruples of Gov. MORTON. He approved measures depriving citizens of their Constitutional rights unless they proclaimed themselves as belonging to a certain political party. What made this worse was that the Constitution has been so revised as to separate municipal from general elections for the very purpose of promoting non-partisanship in the choice of city officers.

The very first words of the Constitution declare that no "member of this State" shall be "deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers," and Article XIII. says that besides the prescribed official oath no "other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust." The rights of the citizens of this State to hold office are equal, and the Legislature has no more authority to say that a man shall not be eligible to a particular office unless he is a Republican or a Democrat than it has to prevent citizens from voting for any but a straight party ticket. As Judge PARKER says, this statute clearly provides for "a political test" as a qualification for an office of public trust. It excludes from the right to hold that office any citizen who is not avowedly of one particular party or the other. This outrageous effort to deprive citizens of their equality of rights under the Constitution was aimed directly against the principle of non-partisanship in municipal government, which is essential to successful reform. All bi-partisan requirements in the appointment of municipal officers are infected with the same iniquitous purpose and are in violation of the intent, if not of the exact letter, of the Constitution. The right to hold office depends no more upon one's politics than upon his religion, and the Legislature has no more authority to make discriminations on one ground than on the other.

ADDICKS AND HIGGINS.

Delaware is a little State, and the Republican Party is in a minority there, except when the price of votes is abnormally low, but the party is big enough to have two bosses and to split wide open between them. The main difference between ex-Senator HIGGINS and would-be Senator ADDICKS is that the latter spends his own money in politics and openly demands the quid pro quo, while the former spends other people's contributions to the party funds, and tries to manipulate caucuses and conventions in his own interest. At present ADDICKS appears to be ahead, which shows the value of ready money in times of emergency.

It is all on account of ADDICKS that Delaware has now only one Senator. He tried very hard to be the other, and when, after a long dead-lock, he had to give it up, four of his supporters held out against DU PONT and enabled Acting Governor WATSON to walk into the joint convention and prevent an election by casting his own vote. DU PONT's case in the Senate at this moment rests on the claim that when WATSON, as "Speaker of the Senate," became Acting Governor, he lost the right to vote as a Senator, though the Delaware Constitution and precedents are the other way. The Higgins men declare that ADDICKS is responsible for the failure of DU PONT to get a majority vote in the joint convention of the Legislature, and claim that the latter was elected all the same.

ADDICKS thought he had bought the Senatorship himself last Winter, but when he failed to get it he did not go out of Delaware politics by any means. He turned up at Dover on Tuesday in complete control of the convention to choose delegates to St. Louis. There were charges of fraud and corruption on both sides, and they were probably true, but ADDICKS held the convention and HIGGINS had to bolt in order to go to St. Louis at all. ADDICKS will head the delegates at large who hold the credentials of the regular convention, and HIGGINS will go West at the head of a contesting delegation. The latter is for McKINLEY, and he expects that to insure his admission to the National Convention on the ground that ADDICKS is not a Republican.

In fact, the platform of the Higgins bolters declared that ADDICKS was "not a fit person, either politically or morally, to represent the Republicans of Delaware in any capacity." He must be a very bad person, but somehow, notwithstanding his past career, he unquestionably controlled the State Convention, and it will be an interesting question whether his political and moral unfitness will exclude him from the National Convention if it should be controlled by the virtuous methods of the McKinleyites. The Republican Party of Delaware divided between ADDICKS and HIGGINS must have a fine prospect of commanding the vote of the State.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

The seizure of a strip of waterfront in the treaty port of Che-Foo by a "Russian Steam Navigation Company" may not turn out to be a very serious matter. The opinion is reported to prevail among business men in London that it is merely a commercial movement on the part of an enterprising Russian company, with an enterprising American agent. It is possible, of course, that this opinion may correspond more nearly to the facts than the opinion of the English and German Ministers at Pekin, both of whom appear to have protested against the occupation as a violation of rights secured by treaties.

The presumption that it is a menace to other powers arises from several obvious facts. In the first place, it is difficult to believe that Russian commerce has suddenly become so enterprising and the Russian Government so friendly to its extension that a commercial company has been able to invoke the assistance of half a dozen warships in making good its claim. If the actors were British instead of Russian, this would be the fair presumption. For it is to be said that the British, wherever they go on commercial adventures, do the work of civilization to the extent of allowing other nations to come in on equal terms. One of the most hopeful things in the Japanese treaty with China was that it opened China not alone to exclusive trade with Japan, but to the trade of all nations.

If the objects of Russia in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li had been commercial, this treaty would have given her all the facilities she needed. It was perfectly satisfactory to Great Britain and the United States. Yet Russia interfered to prevent its execution, and brought in in her wake France, for reasons which are only too obvious, and also Germany, for reasons which have not yet been made clear. The seizure of land at Che-Foo has no direct relation to the demand of Russia for an outlet to a harbor available all the year round on the Pacific. Neither has it any direct relation to any possible terminus of the Manchurian Railway on the opposite shore of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. It is an excellent site for a naval station which should dominate and threaten the commerce of the gulf. It is not at all wonderful that the report of the seizure has excited so much anxiety in Great Britain, whose commercial interests in Chinese waters are out of all comparison superior to those of Russia. If it appears that the seizure has been made and that Russia will insist upon it, the most obvious interpretation of the act will be that it is a deliberate provocation.

THE KAISER AS CHALLENGER.

The report that if the cutter now building for the Emperor of Germany turns out to be distinctly better than Valkyrie III. she may be a challenger for the America's Cup may be received with thoughtless glee by some of our yachtsmen intent only upon transitory "sport." But the thoughtful patriot must view it with apprehension and alarm.

Even as a matter of sport it does not open a very exciting prospect. The faith of the Anglo-Saxon world is that there are only two nautical nations. It is true that one of them has for thirty-five years been out of the competition, by reason of obsolete navigation laws and prohibitory tariffs, and that the other has been doing all the business. Ever since wood and canvas were superseded by iron and steam in the commerce of the world the United States has dropped out of it. But there is a general disinclination to believe that this is because we are not a seafaring people.

Now, if the Emperor of Germany should actually challenge, with a yacht flying the German flag, for the America's Cup, the feeling of American and British yachtsmen alike would be one of consternation and disgust. It is true that the challenger would be designed and built by Britons. Undoubtedly, if she were meant to win, she would have a British skipper and probably a British crew. But she would, all the same, be a "Dutchman"—that is to say, a craft which there would be no credit at all in beating and an irreparable disgrace in being beaten by. What satisfaction could an American syndicate feel in building and sailing a successful defender against such a challenger? On the other hand, how humiliating it would be, after having held the cup for nearly half a century against all British and Canadian comers, to surrender it to a German and see it sail away under a flag of three stripes.

This is not the worst of it. The Kaiser, who owns this possible challenger, has already exhibited the germ and potentiality of those qualities which make a formidable and terrible sea lawyer. He is voluble, choleric, and pertinacious. It is in him to exhibit a combination of ASHBURY and DUNRAVEN in the presence of which Regatta Committees will flee and defenders howl with anguish. Suppose he takes it into his imperial imagination that the defending yacht is not sailing on her measured water-line length and adduces in behalf of that proposition his imperial assertion that a waste-pipe which he saw one day he did not see the next day. When DUNRAVEN did these things and refused to retract his charges when they had been proved to be baseless, the New-York Yacht Club expelled him. There are some London journals, of the more snobbish kind, which have not yet recovered from their horror at the sacrilege of expelling an Earl, though he is only an Irish Earl, who sits in the House of Lords but as Baron KERRY. But suppose a German Kaiser were to repeat the offense of an Irish Earl. To expel him would be an indignity which could only be avenged by a prompt declaration of war. The prospect is too awful and too imminent. The State Department should at once instruct Mr. UHL to obtain from the Kaiser an explicit disavowal of the mad, absurd, atrocious intention which he is reported to entertain. Nothing less can give that confidence of peace without which any real revival of business is impossible.

It will be remembered that when the ship Willie Rosenfeld came into this port recently from San Francisco, her crew proved in the most conclusive way that all through the voyage they had been treated with brutal cruelty by their officers, and that the vessel's owners had supplied her with such an inadequate amount of provisions that the men were nearly starved to death. The Coast Seamen's Journal notices with appreciation the efforts made by THE TIMES so to emphasize the atrocious details of this case as to spur the local authorities, Federal, State, and municipal, into taking action against the Captain and the mates who executed his orders. The only result was a half-hearted and wholly ineffective display of indignation. Nobody was punished, nobody's wrongs were redressed, and the Willie Rosenfeld is now on her way back to San Francisco, commanded by the same inhuman savages as before, and with a new crew, who are doubtless as bruised and hungry as were their predecessors. Why? Simply because ship owners—in this instance A. SEWALL & Co. of Bath, Me., but they are no worse than scores of others—can save a little money by overworking and underfeeding the helpless and friendless seamen whom they employ. The cruel abuse is only an incident. Even the worst of mates rarely pounds men from sheer love of cruelty. He must work the ship with the material at hand, and when that material consists of a few half-starved wretches fitter for a hospital than for doing the very hardest kind of labor that is ever demanded of human beings, what can the mate do except make constant use of fists, belaying pins, and oaths? He knows that, arrived in port, there may be a little talk, but the Captain will swear not to have seen a blow struck, and a sailor's word goes for next to nothing with the Shipping Commissioner, while the owners, utterly irresponsible under the present American laws, consider only the relation of receipts to expenses. If the Maguire bill, now before Congress, should by some strange chance get passed, all this would be changed, for under its provisions a maltreated sailor can collect damages from the man who really inflicts them. That man is not a Captain or a mate, but the owner—always, always.

Possibly those members of the Consolidation League in Brooklyn who wanted to fire a salute of 100 guns in Fort Greene Park in celebration of the signing of the Greater New-York bill might have chosen a more halcyon method of expressing their joy. The explosion of gunpowder, whether in peace or war, is expensive and outrageously noisy. But the spirit shown by the public officers of Brooklyn who refused to permit the demonstration was curiously parochial and pig-headed. Isn't it about time for the politicians and office holders of Brooklyn to cease their futile resistance to a measure that will enable themselves and all their fellow-citizens when they fare abroad to write themselves down in hotel registers as from New-York, without that rebuking twinge of conscience that they have felt all their lives long?

GERMAN OPERA NEXT SEASON.

Mr. Damrosch Gets the Use of the Metropolitan Opera House.

A contract was signed yesterday between Abbey & Grau and Walter Damrosch, under which Mr. Damrosch is to have the Metropolitan Opera House for a Spring season of three weeks of German grand opera, and is also to have the use of the principal artists of the Abbey & Grau company for occasional performances of French and Italian opera outside of this city.

The contract also provides that dates shall be arranged so as not to conflict between the two companies.

Mr. Damrosch will sail for Europe next Saturday on the Saale, to engage the artists for his company. He will open his season of German opera in Philadelphia in January, and he has arranged all of his out-of-town engagements so that he will be able to conduct all the New-York concerts of the Symphony Orchestra and Oratorio Society.

The Irving Engagement at Abbey's.

Perhaps some reasonable objection to the programme presented at Abbey's Theatre last evening might have been made on the ground that with "The Bells" a piece in which the grotesque and sombre elements were less pronounced than "A Story of Waterloo" would provide an agreeable contrast. But Irving's portrayal of fear-haunted, half-demented Mathias and senile Gregory Brewster will long be remembered for the strange power of the one, the verity, humor, and pathos of the other. Moreover, contrast enough is found in the bill when you consider it carefully. The translation of the Erckmann-Chatrian play Irving treats in a manner entirely opposed to that of the Alsacian writers, who were simply "realistic" in both their story of Burgomaster Mathias and their dramatization of it. Irving gave the story and play world-wide fame by his fantastic, romantic, and mystical treatment. His Mathias conquered at the beginning, because he was oddly fascinating and strangely powerful. We saw Coquelin as the little, piglike, ear-scratching Mathias of the original, and then appreciated fully for the first time what Irving had done by transforming the work. He had made it poetical, pictorial, thrilling. Coquelin was perfect according to his conception, and Irving could not well excel him. But no one would care to see the commonplace Mathias more than once, while the idealized Mathias has been seen many times by thousands of playgoers, and never fails to thrill.

In "A Story of Waterloo," on the other hand, Irving's acting is as realistic as you please. His embodiment of the senile veteran of Waterloo, whose feeble mind comprehends only his bodily ailments and few comforts, and retains but a single vivid memory—of that glorious day in 1815—is wonderfully lifelike. It is rich in detail, but there is none of the striving for showy effects a less gifted and experienced artist would have been guilty of. Brewster is not a rôle for showy effects.

English Opera on the West Side.

"The Bohemian Girl" was sung by the Tavary opera company at the Grand Opera House last night, and will be repeated there Saturday night, when Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci" will also be given. "Carmen" will be to-night's opera, and Bizet's fascinating work will be sung again Saturday afternoon. To-morrow night west-siders may hear Gounod's "Faust."

These performances are all creditable in an artistic way, the operas are mounted satisfactorily, and the prices are low.

A Problem in Salary.

From The London News.

There has been much speculation as to the meaning of the phrase "outing dues" in Milsom's confession. One guesses that it means "a killing job"; another that "a hanging job is meant"; and a correspondent write to us: "The term 'outing dues' (not 'dews') referred to in your leader note on the Muswell Hill murder this morning seems to be capable of a fairly simple explanation. To 'knock out' or 'out' a man is a well-known prizering term for striking an opponent senseless; while the meaning of 'dues' in this connection may be traced by those who are acquainted with the phrase 'fair does,' or 'fair play.' The combination of the two terms makes, therefore, a phrase typical of the callous irony with which thieves and race-course slang is replete. The only recognition to which the unfortunate owner of Muswell Lodge was entitled from the ruffian whom he discovered in the act of robbing him was 'outing dues,' and these he received."

The Ancient's Trip to London.

From The Boston Transcript.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company who have not enlisted for the London trip will have to abandon all hope of going unless perchance some one backs out or is prevented from sailing at the last moment, for every stateroom on board the steamer has been taken, and there are several persons on the waiting list to take advantage of the dropping out of any of those to whom rooms have been assigned. The number of those who will surely go is in the neighborhood of 250, besides the members of the band, making nearly 300 in all. The time of sailing is June 29.

To Russia.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Russia that wast the opener of the door
Through which the captive peoples went forth freed;
How art thou changed and fall'n, who giv'st no heed
Though in the dust a nation stricken sore
Dies at thy feet; though the red torrents pour
Continual, and to stay them does but need
Thy whisper, thy "Enough!" O fall'n indeed,
Russia the Liberator now no more!
Hear thou a parable. A savage hound
Did rend a babe; and one that with a word
Or gesture could have called the brute to heel,
Stood watching; and behold he never stirred
A finger, and his lips vouchsafed no sound.
Shall hounds or man God's heaviest judgment feel?

WILLIAM WATSON.

McKINLEY AND A. P. A. CENSURE.

Indications that the Boycott on the Ohioan Will Be Raised.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Every indication points to an absolute repudiation by the Supreme Council of the American Protective Association, now in session in this city, of the action taken by the Executive Committee of the Advisory Board against McKinley's candidacy. Much feeling has been expressed over the matter, and the Executive Committee has been severely criticized. The members of that body have not given any indications of backing down, but meet the criticisms with intimations that those composing the Supreme Council are endeavoring to get in line with his friends since McKinley has shown such strength.

The trouble in the organization has been intensified by the action of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Board this evening in presenting to the board a report adhering to its anti-McKinley decision. The meeting of the board was the most important event of the day. A member of the Executive Committee said to-night that the report which the Executive Committee presented to the Advisory Board is in accord with the statement made public at the time McKinley was blacklisted. He also said that the action of the committee was based on affidavits made by prominent Ohio men.

It is likely that the Advisory Board will censure the Executive Committee. This will take the question of McKinley's repudiation out of the hands of the Supreme Council and will allow the Advisory Board to make another report to the convention. There is no doubt, however, that the question of McKinley's candidacy will be discussed by the supreme body and, as stated, the attack on McKinley will be discredited, but before getting down to the main question, the convention will have to consider a motion, which will be made to-morrow, referring the subject of the Executive Committee's action and the position of the A. P. A. toward McKinley to a special committee for investigation. This motion will provide that the special committee shall report on all candidates for Presidential honors.

The most important matter before the convention of the Supreme Council to-day was the reading of the annual message of Supreme President Traynor. The interesting part was that concerning the political situation. It was generally supposed among the delegates that the message would censure the Executive Committee of the Advisory Board for its attack on McKinley. It is said to-night that the censure was not given. Supreme President Traynor appointed G. W. Van Fossen of Washington State, J. Colin Moore, of Alabama, J. J. Rhodes of Vermont, E. Dorille of Ohio, and C. E. Sapp of Kentucky as a committee to consider and report on the message.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Some Peculiar Resolutions Introduced on the Woman Question.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—Bishop Vincent, the venerable founder of the Chautauqua Society, presided at this morning's session of the Methodist General Conference. The usual routine was followed during the morning until the Rev. Dr. Lowther of Southwest Kansas created a great deal of laughter by introducing the following resolution:

Whereas, This conference has decided to send to the annual conferences the question as to whether the word layman should be so construed as to include women; and

Whereas, It is believed by many that on Scriptural grounds women cannot be admitted to the General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That we also submit to the annual conference the following question:

Are women included in our articles of religion, which read: "Man is very far gone from original righteousness"?

While this question is pending, be it the order of this General Conference that the women of the Church obey the apostolic injunction, "Let your women keep silence in the churches." That they do also refuse the knowledge that comes from books, papers, magazines, lectures, lyceums, and reading circles, and if they would learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home.

Since "on Scriptural grounds" some of our brethren have served notice that they will raise this question on the day of judgment, let the annual conference decide by vote whether women are included or excluded in the language, "every man in his own order," in Paul's chapter on the resurrection.

On motion of Dr. A. J. Kynett, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Eligibility.

The Committee on Episcopacy did not report in accordance with the instructions it had received. Dr. Buckley stated that the committee has as yet been unable to agree upon the number of Bishops it would recommend to be created, but that it would be ready to report to the conference the first thing to-morrow morning, after the reading of the journal. The time for the committee to report was extended to that hour.

A proposition to change the date of meeting of the General Conference from May 1 to the first Wednesday in May brought out a sharp debate in the conference. The resolution provided for the calling of extra sessions of the conference upon the call of a sufficient number, and after it had been passed upon by the annual conference which had adopted it by the necessary three-fourths vote.

Dr. Leonard objected to the reading of the matter as a constitutional question, claiming that the conference has the power to fix its own time of meeting. Messrs. Sargent of Indiana and Neely and Swindell of Philadelphia and several others took the opposite ground, and on being put to a vote the changes were carried in the constitutional way by a vote of 397 to 19.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Addresses in Brooklyn by Prominent Workers.

The Christian Endeavor Union of Brooklyn began its seventh annual convention at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Bedford Avenue, yesterday. The church was decorated for the occasion. The addresses in the evening were upon "City Evangelization," and were interesting. Mrs. Terhune of the Brooklyn Women's Auxiliary of the City Missions spoke of the past and present church life in Brooklyn, and said the only way to save the city was to evangelize the people.

The Rev. De Witt Mason, President of the union, spoke about the work that the organization has before it, and said the time was ripe for much better results in the work of city evangelization.

The Rev. Dr. Oren Root of Hamilton College spoke on "Christian Endeavor Citizenship," and the Rev. Dr. J. Clement French, President of the New-Jersey union, spoke on "Christian Citizenship."

During the early sessions of the day, the Rev. Dr. William W. Clark spoke on "The Secret of Power for Christian Endeavor," and the Rev. J. F. Carson on "The Holy Spirit's Relation to the Christian Endeavorer." There will be a "junior rally" this afternoon, and the Rev. A. W. Spooner, Superintendent of junior work for New-Jersey, will deliver an address on "An X-Ray Photograph of a Junior's Heart."

Flowers in the White House Grounds.

From The Washington Star.

The lilacs are nodding over the walls, lilies of the valley are flinging little fleeting whiffs of fragrance out into the streets, roses are budding, and the fleur de lis is about to put out its banners, purple and white and brown. Sweet-pea seeds have been planted long ago, and are an inch or so high already, and pansies are being set out in many gardens. The pansies in the White House gardens are always very fine and worth a special trip to see. There is usually a border along the north wall of the conservatory crowded thick with them—a delight to lovers of the quaint blossoms.

In the White House grounds, near the east gate, is a group of fine lilacs. They seem to have double clusters, and are a wee bit handsomer than the ordinary blossoms, but not a whit more lovable. Also near the same gate is a peach tree which bears double blossoms that are not in the least prettier than the singles ones—if they be so pretty. Near the west gate is a small dogwood that bears pink blossoms quite unlike the ordinary ones and very pretty. In Franklin Park are two beautiful blossoming trees—an apple and a pear, with double flowers—flowers that are like tiny roses and wonderfully fine.

Not Too Much Claimed for Savannah.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Savannah, at this season especially, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The May festival will occur at a time when the city is at its best, with trees, grass, and flowers in the vigor of new life, and with the very air redolent of progress, prosperity, and new paint. During the festival Savannah will show to her visitors that, while she is strong in aesthetics, her military spirit and spirit of hospitality are second to none.

SCORED BY HARCOURT

THE COURSE OF CECIL RHODES BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Army, Elected Vice President of the Transvaal Republic—The British Steamer Woolwich Ashore in the Red Sea—The Armenians' Only Hope for Relief—Honors Bestowed on Billings.

LONDON, May 13.—In an address at Tredegar, County of Monmouth, this evening, Sir William Harcourt, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, attacked the Government for allowing the retention of his membership in the Privy Council by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, whose conduct in connection with the recent conspiracy in the Transvaal, the speaker declared, had thrown the whole of South Africa into a state of confusion and danger. Sir William also denounced the British South Africa Company for retaining an agent who had been shown to be guilty of gross fraud.

Joubert Elected Vice President.

PRETORIA, May 13.—Gen. P. J. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces, and a member of the Executive Council, has been elected Vice President of the Transvaal Republic.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.

Dr. John Shaw Billings Honored by the University of Pesth.

BUDA-PESTH, May 13.—The University of Pesth has conferred honorary degrees upon Lord Kelvin, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Glasgow University; Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher; Max Muller, the Orientalist; Prof. James Bryce, Member of Parliament, the eminent English geologist and scientific author, and Dr. John Shaw Billings of Philadelphia.

John Shaw Billings was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, April 12, 1838. He was graduated at Miami University in 1857, and at the Ohio Medical College in 1860. At first he settled in Cincinnati, but in November, 1861, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army. Until March, 1863, he was Assistant Surgeon, having charge of hospitals in Washington, D. C., and West Philadelphia. He then served with the Army of the Potomac, being with the Fifth Corps at the Battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

From October, 1863, till February, 1864, he served on hospital duty at Davids and Bedlow's Islands, in the vicinity of New-York City, also acting as a member of the Board of Enrollment, after which he became a Medical Inspector to the Army of the Potomac, and from December, 1864, was connected with the Surgeon General's Office in Washington. In December, 1876, he was appointed Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in the regular army. He is also medical adviser of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and lecturer on municipal hygiene at the university.

Dr. Billings is a member of several scientific societies, including the American Medical Association and the National Academy of Sciences, (1883,) and he is also an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London. During 1879 and 1880 he was Vice President of the National Board of Health, and in 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. During August, 1886, he was present at the meeting of the British Medical Association, and delivered an important address on "Medicine in the United States." His contributions to periodical literature of medicine are numerous.

SUFFERINGS OF ARMENIANS.

Thousands of Them Depending on Foreign Aid for Something to Eat.

BOSTON, May 13.—Letters have been received in Boston from various parts of Turkey stating that about 90,000 Armenians in the Sivas Province are dependent upon what is given them to keep them from starvation. Thus far, relief in this province, as far as it has been given to foreigners, has been limited to the smallest possible amount, but the distribution is increasing, and those who are distributing relief should know what further sums they may expect. Many of the people are now eating roots which are good for food.

Arrangements had been made for the relief of the district about Gemerek, but the Vali of Sivas has refused to allow this to be done. Unless definite instructions are sent from Constantinople to the Vali to allow relief to be distributed, it will be difficult to carry on relief. At least $50,000 will be required to carry on this work. An exact census has been made of the needy and destitute among the Armenians of Gurun.

The inky blackness of the ground as far as the eye could reach over what was once a most attractive and beautiful place showed at a glance what a terrible foe fire may become. The prostrate walls of 1,500 or 1,600 homes that formerly were nestled so cozily in the midst of as many thrifty fruit gardens are all that remain. The surviving people are huddled together in herds in stables, sometimes in a solitary room left from the general wreck—all that remained standing of a once comfortable home. The miserable people were clothed in rags confined to the person only by a string around the waist, and this constituted all the wearers had to cover their bodies.

The Government was attempting to issue rations to the miserable people. The ration consisted of a part of an oke of wheat for each person, doled out once in five days. But the Government sometimes fails to issue the rations on ration day, much to the sorrow of the miserable people. Mothers besought help in securing the restitution of their captive daughters. By actual count there are 5,075 persons in Gurun that are in need of daily bread to prevent their starvation. For two and a half months they have not received any help from the Government, not so much as one grain of wheat, and what is true of Gurun is also true of many other villages. There is much sickness also in many of the villages. Typhoid and typhus fever are prevalent. The thanks of these people are sent to those who have sent contributions for the relief of their needs, but vastly more is needed to complete the work undertaken in their behalf.

Shepik consisted of eighty-six houses, but now it has only twenty of the poorest buildings left, and these have no windows or doors. The village had 470 inhabitants; 54 of them, mostly young men, have been killed, and now it has 417 persons, many of whom are widows and orphans. They all live in wretched houses, without beds and without sufficient clothing. They have been robbed so that they have not a kernel of grain in their storehouses, no beds, no clothing, not even a vessel to cook food in. Thus far they have received only $176, and until this time they had not received any clothing or beds. They are agriculturists, but what can they do in the future? They do not know, because they have no implements, no seed, no oxen, and not even a plow.

ASHORE IN THE RED SEA.

The British Steamer Woolwich Strikes the Shabelkeer Reefs.

LONDON, May 13.—The British steamer Woolwich, Capt. Raeburn, from New-York April 5 for China and Japan, is ashore on Shabelkeer Reefs, near Jiddah, in the Red Sea. The British steamer Mohammadi is standing by her, and there are hopes of floating her after she has been lightened by 500 tons.

The British steamer Woolwich, reported in a London dispatch as being ashore in the Red Sea, near Jiddah, is owned in London, and is under charter to Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co., this city, from whom she was chartered by Messrs. Edward Perry & Co., also of this city. At the office of the latter firm no dispatch had been received about the vessel being ashore, and cable advices are not expected unless the steamer is considered in a dangerous position.

The Woolwich sailed from this port on April 5, with a cargo of general merchandise, for China and Japan ports, of which 500 tons was destined for Jiddah, near where the steamer is ashore. She is a screw steamer, schooner rigged, 330 feet long, and of 2,000 tons burden.

England's Loss of America.

LONDON, May 13.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in an address at the unveiling of a memorial window in Cordwainers' Hall, London, to-day, said that England lost the American colonies which now form the United States by mistakes which would not be repeated. Nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlain declared that he was inclined to think the loss a blessing to both nations, if, as he devoutly wished and prayed, the two great Anglo-Saxon nations should go forward in continued peace and amity.

An Early Settlement Urged.

COLON, Colombia, May 13.—The British colony in Demerara is sending a protest to the British Government against the delay in the settlement of the boundary question between Great Britain and Venezuela, representing that local interests are suffering greatly. An early settlement of the dispute is urged, without sacrifice of territorial rights.

The Black Plague in Hongkong.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 13.—Advices have been received by the Department of Agriculture of another outbreak of bubonic, or black plague, in Hongkong, and the quarantine officials on the Pacific coast have been instructed to increase their vigilance.

Another Riot in China.

SHANGHAI, May 13.—An attack was made by native rioters yesterday upon the British Protestant Mission at Kiang-Yin, which was looted and burned by the mob. The missionaries succeeded in making their escape.

Death of a French Physician.

PARIS, May 13.—Germain See, the eminent French physician and medical writer, died in this city yesterday, aged seventy-eight years.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The signing of a protocol between the Governments of Argentina and Chile has removed a threatening situation, and exchange has risen 17%. It is believed that there is now no cause for anxiety.

—There were sixty-three cases of cholera and twenty-two deaths from the disease in Alexandria, Egypt, Tuesday.

—Père Andermat has been elected General of the Order of Capucines, in Rome.

—The Pope yesterday granted audience to the Bishop of St. John's, N. F.

THE "LUNACY BILL" SIGNED.

Under It the Management of All Hospitals Will Be Changed.

ALBANY, May 13.—Assemblyman Horton's bill constituting into one chapter of the General Laws all the acts relating to the insane became a law by the Governor's signature to-day. The act makes an entire change in the commitment of insane by requiring a court order, whereas formerly simply the judicial approval of two qualified experts in insanity was sufficient.

Had the Republicans allowed the bill to go through as the State Lunacy Commission had designed, there would have been no politics in it, but the temptation to grasp the entire machinery of the State hospitals, which cost $4,700,000 a year, was too strong to be resisted. Therefore, there was inserted in the bill by the Assembly, at the order of the powers that be, a provision that all of the present Boards of Managers be legislated out of office Dec. 31 next, and that prior to that date the Governor select the persons to succeed them, making all the boards uniform, save that of the Homeopathic Hospital at Middletown.

The State Commission in Lunacy is composed of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, Goodwin Brown, and Henry A. Reeves. These gentlemen believe that the intent of the Republicans to grasp the machinery of the hospitals absolutely will fail. They informed THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent that they anticipated very few changes in the Boards of Managers of the several State hospitals, further than the reduction of the number of managers to the uniform standard.

The Boards of Managers of State hospitals under the present law consist of: Binghamton, 11; Buffalo, 10; Hudson River, 9; Collins Farm, 3; Middletown Homeopathic, 13; Rochester, 9; St. Lawrence, 10; Utica, 9; Willard, 8.

CRUSHED UNDER HORSES' HOOFS.

Spectators at a Circus Parade in East Liverpool, Ohio, Seriously Injured.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, May 13.—A team of horses became frightened at a circus parade to-day and trampled a crowd of spectators, injuring eight persons. Those injured were:

CARNEY, ELIZA, a girl, leg broken.
COX, Mrs. GEORGE, shoulders crushed.
HAYS, Mrs. WILL, crushed about chest; will die.
SMITH, Mrs. ALEXANDER, hurt about shoulders.
WALKER, JOHN, leg crushed.

Three others were injured, but not seriously.

There Is Still Money in Whaling.

From the Westminster Gazette.

That big dividends are not confined to gold mines and other such investments is fully illustrated by the result of a whaling "spec" by several Dundee gentlemen. Some three months ago it was announced that as a result of last year's trip of the whaler Active to the Greenland whale fishery a dividend of about 360 per cent. would probably be paid to the "farmers" of the vessel. These anticipations have been more than fulfilled, as, after realizing last season's catch and the payment of one-third of the profits to the owners, and meeting other expenses in connection with the vessel's trip, the "farmers" have received a sum equivalent to a dividend of 385 per cent.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hobart—Williams.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in the suburban town of San Rafael, last night Miss Hannah Neil Williams, daughter of W. W. Williams, Pay Director, United States Navy, was wedded to Walter Scott Hobart, the young multionaire mine owner, turfman, and society leader. The bride is a niece of Brig.-Gen. Forsyth, United States Army, commanding the Department of California.

George—Buckland.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 13.—At St. Margaret's Diocesan School this afternoon, Jenny Eliza Buckland, a teacher of the school, was married to the Rev. James Hardin George of Salisbury, Archdeacon of the Episcopal Church for Litchfield County.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—Cottage Grove, a little town about twelve miles northwest of Paris, was destroyed by fire to-day. The fire consumed two tobacco factories, one hotel, and every store in the place except one. The loss is several thousand dollars.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 13.—The Montvale Springs Hotel, at Montvale Springs, Blount County, burned to-day. The property was owned by Robert Bonner of New-York and other Eastern capitalists, and was valued at $50,000, with an insurance of $15,000.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 13.—Barcus Brothers' saw works burned; loss, $10,000; insurance, $8,000.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Edward Hines Company's saw mill burned; loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest trains in the world. Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New-York and Buffalo. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals à la carte. Baggage checked to and from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

M'KINLEY A QUICKSAND

Continued from Page 1.

chief responsibility for the settlement under the next Administration of this great question of currency reform.

"The Republican Party is not in favor, as Mr. McKinley says it is, of the double standard. It does not want, as he says he does, to give silver 'equal credit and honor with gold.' It is, without disguise, a gold-standard party. It has had enough of crazy schemes to make money out of all sorts of paper, resting on all sorts of security. It has had enough of attempts to conciliate a sentiment that can never be conciliated in the first place, and ought not to be conciliated, in the second. When Mr. McKinley says that he is 'for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country,' he says he is for a debased currency, and for another period of silver inflation, business uncertainty, and general pecuniary loss to every producer.

"I submit to the business men of this country, whose sentiment can always control a nominating convention, that they would better do something between now and the 16th of June on other subjects than the silly twaddle of newspapers about 'bosses' and 'boss rule.'"

NORTH CAROLINA FOR McKINLEY.

The Reed Men Abandon Hope—Bitter Fight for Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 13.—There is little doubt that the Republican State Convention which will meet here to-morrow will instruct for McKinley. Senator Pritchard will lead the delegation. There is no fight whatever on McKinley. The Reed men have seen for weeks that they had no show whatever.

By virtue of the Dockery and Russell fight for Governor, the Reed men succeeded to-day in electing two delegates from the Fourth District. They are uninstructed, but are known to be for Reed.

The struggle for the nomination for Governor has provoked the bitterest fight ever known in the Republican Party in this State. The two principal candidates are Daniel L. Russell and Oliver H. Dockery. There are forty-two delegates whose seats are contested, in each county where there are contests, the Dockery men bolted the convention and have sent up contesting delegates. The Russell men have not sent up a single contest.

It is expected that enough contests will be presented to-morrow to reduce the vote in the convention to a number that will give Dockery a majority of the uncontested delegates. If this should be so, no resolution will be adopted indorsing Senator Pritchard for re-election, and he will not be elected Chairman of the State Committee, as he desires to be.

If Russell controls, a free-silver resolution will be put in the platform. This will not be done if Dockery controls.

WELDON, N. C., May 13.—The Republicans of the Second District to-day nominated George H. White (colored) for Congress. H. L. Grant and John H. Hannan were elected delegates to the National Convention and were instructed for McKinley. Pritchard was indorsed for Senator; Russell for Governor.

MARTIN MAKES A PREDICTION.

Says the Entire Pennsylvania Delegation Will oG to McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—There was recently printed in New-York an interesting interview with David Martin, the Republican leader of Philadelphia, and Senator Quay's principal opponent in politics here, in which Mr. Martin was credited with saying that twenty-seven members of the Pennsylvania delegation to St. Louis would vote for McKinley on the first ballot. Immediately on the publication of the interview, Senator Quay sent a circular telegram to all but four members of the delegation, asking them what their position was. Mr. Martin was asked to-day in regard to the interview accredited to him.

"Why," he said, "whatever private views I entertained as to the number of votes Mr. Quay would receive or the number Mr. McKinley would receive, I would keep to myself. I am not in the habit of giving such things newspaper publicity, and I must beg to be excused from being held responsible for whatever New-York newspapers quote me as saying in this connection. However, inasmuch as Mr. Quay credits me with having given twenty-seven votes to McKinley, I will go further and say that McKinley will get the votes of the entire Pennsylvania delegation, and on the first ballot at that. Before the first ballot is nearly over, there will be no other candidate before the convention, and I won't be surprised if McKinley be nominated by acclamation."

WEDDED TO FREE SILVER.

An Effort to be Made to Ignore Denver Politicians.

PUEBLO, Col., May 13.—It is understood that an effort will be made in the Republican State Convention here to-morrow, to unite the outside delegations against Arapahoe County, with its factional fight, and to control the convention without Denver politicians. The country delegates insist upon a vote of censure being passed upon Senator Wolcott. The leaders from Denver object to this being done, and Colorado Springs delegates will probably unite with Denver delegates on this question.

DENVER, Col., May 13.—A. M. Stevenson and John F. Vivian were unanimously selected as delegates to the St. Louis Convention by the First Congressional District Convention to-day. Both delegates pledged themselves to work harmoniously with Senator Teller, but Mr. Stevenson announced that he would oppose any movement seeking to censure Senator Wolcott for his opinions. Earl B. Coe declined to go as alternate, because he believed the National Convention had already been pledged for the gold standard.

MORTON STANDS ON THE PLATFORM.

Has Nothing to Add in Reference to the Money Question.

ALBANY, May 13.—The following telegrams are self-explanatory:

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1896.
Levi P. Morton, Governor, Albany, N. Y.:
Will you kindly state for publication your views on the money question? Whether you favor the continued use of silver, and, if so, at what ratio and under what conditions. Please telegraph your answer. R. C. ALEXANDER,
Editor Mail and Express.

ALBANY, May 13, 1896.
R. C. Alexander, Editor The Mail and Express, New-York City:
Responding to your telegraphic inquiry of this date, I have only to say: Our last Republican State Convention declared the position of New-York State Republicans, including myself, on the money question. I stand on the New-York platform. LEVI P. MORTON.

FILLEY'S VICTORY COMPLETE.

The Republicans of Missouri Give Kerens No Chance.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 13.—The delegates at large from Missouri to the Republican National Convention will be Chauncey I. Filley, William Warner, N. G. Neideringhaus, and John H. Bothwell. They are instructed for McKinley.

These delegates were not selected until 4 o'clock this morning. Filley was chosen about 2 o'clock without opposition after he had proved himself master of the situation and been re-elected Chairman of the State Committee. Warner was elected over R. C. Kerens. Then, on a second ballot, Neideringhaus was elected over Kerens. On the third ballot Kerens was again a candidate, and was again defeated.

The Filley victory was emphasized by the convention, which just before adjournment instructed the delegates to choose Filley as National Committeeman.

CALLS McKINLEY A SILVERITE.

Don M. Dickinson Says Democrats Will Stand for Sound Money.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, who is at the Hoffman House, paid his respects yesterday to Gen. Russell A. Alger, Mark Hanna's brother, and the other Western men who are here for the purpose of convincing Eastern Republicans that William McKinley, Jr., is not what Thomas B. Reed called him, a "straddle bug."

"Gen. Alger and his party are having a hard time convincing New-York Republicans that McKinley is for sound money," said Mr. Dickinson to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Now, I am here on my own business, but I have as much authority to speak for Mr. McKinley as this Western delegation has. I say that William McKinley, Jr., is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that he is in favor of the payment of Government debts, contracted on a gold basis, in money worth only 50 to 60 per cent. of the basis on which the debts were incurred.

"I think, however, McKinley will get the nomination. If he does not win it, then Harrison will be the second choice of the Republicans. After him in favor comes Reed, as far as I can see. Morton is a strong favorite here and a good man, but I don't see a chance for him.

"Whom will the Democrats name? I don't care to talk of our side of it. The Democratic nomination will be governed entirely by what the Republicans do at their convention.

"I don't think tariff, even with McKinley as the Republican leader, will be the main issue. Sound money will be the great thing.

"There will be no repudiation at the Chicago Convention, and no dallying with repudiation. The free-silver men made a great deal of noise at the Michigan Convention, but there is no State in the Union, outside of the silver States, that will not refuse to indorse silver after the question has been raised.

"The free-silver men will control less than one-third of the delegates to Chicago. There will be no change in the two-thirds rule. Such a change would be like a revolution, and the party would not sanction it.

"On the tariff issue the platform will declare for tariff for revenue, the true Democratic doctrine."

Mr. Dickinson was asked if he thought that President Cleveland would be a candidate for renomination. He refused to discuss the question. In the course of the conversation he said:

"I should not wonder if there should be a bolt in Chicago. So far as the silver men in Michigan go, they are good Democrats and mainly men, who believe sincerely in silver, but probably the men who have been doing so much shouting outside will go out. The Republicans will have more trouble with silver than we shall have. Their platform in Michigan was a straddle, and their Western conventions are declaring for silver. If they nominate McKinley, with his free-silver record, and we nominate the right man, on a sound-money platform, I think we shall carry the East, and the silver Republicans will join the silver Democrats in the West. I hope and trust both conventions will declare, without equivocation, for maintaining the present standard. It would restore confidence and establish credit if such a declaration were made, both at St. Louis and Chicago.

"I think the present situation is critical. Confidence has been shaken by the action of the Senate and by the silver declarations of State conventions. We, as a Nation, are coquetting with repudiation, and we cannot afford it. The National credit and honor are involved. The election of McKinley would bring on a creditors' panic, the worst of all panics.

"I think the Democrats of New-York State are open to criticism because they have not come out and set the example of holding an early convention, instead of postponing it until a few days before the National Convention meets. It will declare, I do not doubt, for sound money. It would be most unfortunate if the Chicago Convention should fail to declare for sound money. The sentiment of the people is for it, and I repeat there will be no repudiation nor dallying with repudiation, which is what free silver means. The Democratic Party can afford to be beaten, but it cannot afford that."

Kansas Delegates for McKinley.

OTTAWA, Kan., May 13.—The Republicans of the Second District elected W. H. Brown and Grant Hornaday delegates to the St. Louis Convention. They were instructed for McKinley.

HILL CITY, Kan., May 13.—Isaac Purcell and E. F. Osborne were named as delegates to the St. Louis Convention by the Sixth District Republicans. They were instructed for McKinley.

Peck Succeeds Wall.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 13.—The Democratic State Central Committee has called the State Convention to meet at Milwaukee Thursday, June 11. In place of E. C. Wall, resigned, ex-Gov. George W. Peck was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

SHOULD HAVE DIED, BUT DIDN'T.

Horrible Lack of Sanitation and Nothing Came of It Except Arrest.

From The London News.

Is sanitation, especially in the drainage branch of the science, a mere folly of the wise after all? In a case heard at the Marylebone Police Court yesterday, it was shown that a number of persons had for a long time lived in a house at Maida Vale that was not much better than a plague pit of sewage, and yet were not very much the worse for it. The servants sometimes suffered from sore throats, and the sewer gas in the place had sought relief for its pent-up feelings in explosion; but nobody was dead, and, so far as could be known, nobody was dying.

The scullery were first made aware of the nuisance by the sudden flooding of an electric wire trench with sewage from the house. Then it was found that the pipes were completely blocked, that some of them were broken, and that the basement was swamped with sewage matter. The cook and the housemaid slept downstairs, over the sewage, and lived. The man-servant owned that the smell was sometimes "overbearing," yet he made no complaint of ill health.

The master and mistress were absent. The defense on their behalf was to the effect that they were longing to be at 'em in regard to the faulty drains, but that they thought it was the landlord's business to begin. Mr. Plowden made a closing order and an abatement order, without delay. The curious thing is that any of the inmates should have survived. Perhaps sewer gas is, after all, a respecter of persons, and, in this instance, is waiting to catch the master and mistress on their return to town.

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING PARTY.

The Schooner Gladiator Sails for Cuba with Men and Munitions.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 13.—The schooner Gladiator left Fort Meyers, Fla., last night with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

She also carried forty men, and will pick up more at Key West.

Among the Americans on board were J. D. Rose, newspaper correspondent; W. R. Washburn, inventor of a rapid-fire gun, and L. C. Stewart, a skilled engineer. A. H. Harris, an expert at gunpowder making, was also on board.

Alfonso Gonzales, a Cuban, commanded the expedition.

Henry Arthur Jones on "First-Night" Criticisms.

Dealing with the production of his play, "The Rogue's Comedy," Mr. Henry Arthur Jones writes to The London Telegraph to say that he has "evidence from all parts of the house that the general feeling was most cordial and enthusiastic. On each of my recent first nights, however, one or two persons have persistently 'booed' and hissed me. One single dissentient can make himself heard in an audience of a thousand, and can give color to the statement that the piece met with an unfavorable reception.

"I was called a coward for not coming forward to receive the public display of this preconcerted malice. Now, all intelligent praise of my work is most sweet to me, and no man is more responsive to it than I am; but my experience of first-night applause or condemnation leads me to place no value upon it at all. I have been lavishly applauded for some of my worst work; I have been hooted for some of my best, and, except for my manager's sake and for the pecuniary success, I do not care a jot whether I am hooted or cheered.

"I say that the tokens of dissatisfaction on all of my recent first nights, successes and failures alike, are not genuine expressions of opinion. There is an easy way of proving it. Let those who have hooted me for the last two years, and who wished to hoot me last Tuesday, in place of writing me abusive anonymous letters and lying in wait on first nights in the safe shelter of a crowded pit and gallery, let them give their names to me with an assurance that such works as 'The Case of Rebellious Susan' and 'The Rogue's Comedy' provoked their genuine and honest indignation. If their actions are honest and in good faith, they need not be ashamed of avowing their names."

The Harrisons Return Home.

UTICA, N. Y., May 13.—Gen. and Mrs. Harrison returned from the Adirondacks this afternoon and took the Southwestern Limited for their Indianapolis home.

Made Clear at the Start.

From The Chicago Record.

"How much salary do you offer?"
"We don't offer any salary, but we'll give you $10 a week wages."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT THE CITY CLUB.

Report of the Executive Committee Reviews the Advance Made in the Last Year in Federal, State, and City Governments—Praise for President Cleveland—Mr. Roosevelt Speaks on the Work in His Department—Election of Officers.

The Civil Service Reform Association held its annual meeting at the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue, last night. Carl Schurz, President of the association, presided. Among those at the meeting were three or four women, who seemed much interested in the proceedings. A recent addition to the work of the association has been the formation of a Woman's Auxiliary.

The chief business of last night's meeting was the reading of the annual report by Secretary George McAneny. The report reviewed at length the advance in civil service reform made in the Federal service in New-York State, in this city, and in the country at large. Great stress was laid on President Cleveland's recent action in extending the United States civil service rules to bring in about 30,000 more positions.

The report declares it is now believed similar measures are possible in the State civil service. Two subjects were particularly noticed in this part of the report—the way in which it was attempted to exempt certain employes of the new State Department of Excise from examination by calling them "confidential agents," and the change in the make-up of the State Civil Service Commission by the appointment of George P. Lord in place of Mr. McKinstry.

Of the former matter, the report says:

Gov. Morton was requested on behalf of the Civil Service Reform Association and other bodies to classify these and other subordinates of the new department in the competitive schedules, as the Constitution undoubtedly requires. He failed to do so, promulgating a classification that included these offices in either the exempt or non-competitive schedules. State Controller Roberts has since held that he has not the authority to sign warrants for the payment of salaries to persons appointed to these positions without examination, and has stated positively that he will not do so. It is likely that a suit to compel payment will be brought by an employe of the Excise Department. If this proves to be the case, the Executive Committee of this association will be represented in the defense, and steps have already been taken toward securing competent counsel.

Of Mr. Lord's appointment it says:

The State Civil Service Commission has been reorganized during the year by the retirement of Commissioner McKinstry and the appointment by Gov. Morton of ex-Senator George P. Lord of Yates County, a gentleman whose reputation had been that of a practical politician, and whose lack of sympathy with the purposes of civil service reform, and of acquaintance with its methods, was well known. It is significant that the non-competitive classification of the liquor department employes was adopted by the votes of Commissioners Cobb and Lord, and against that of Commissioner Burt. It remains to be seen whether there will be similar opposition within the commission to the reforms shortly to be proposed.

As to the changes in the local administration, the report says:

In New-York City efforts have been made to secure the extension of the rules of the bulk of the higher places still exempt from examination. Of the total of 20,933 employes in the city service on the 1st of February last, approximately 14,800 were subject either to competitive examination or the labor registration system. Of those remaining, 5,418 in the Educational Department were subject to a separate system; 529 in the courts were subject to the State rules; 417 in the county offices were held to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, and about 250 high subordinates in the various departments were classified in the excepted schedule. Several months ago a conference was held between members of the Municipal Supervisory Board and committees representing the Civil Service Reform Association, the City Club, and the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, and a proposition submitted by the latter that the excepted list be reduced virtually to deputies, private secretaries, and a few of the higher professional offices, such as principal assistants to the Corporation Counsel. The Supervisory Board recommended to the Mayor the transfer of the places in question to the competitive list, without exception. The Mayor has not as yet acted in the matter, but there is every reason to believe that he will approve practically all the changes suggested. When this upward extension is accomplished, and the county employes are classified, the requirements of the Constitution will be fully carried out in the municipal service.

The report was adopted and the election of officers was taken up, with this result:

President—Carl Schurz; Vice Presidents—Joseph H. Choate, Dorman B. Eaton, E. L. Godkin, D. Willis James, A. R. Macdonough, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theodore Roosevelt, Oscar S. Straus; Executive Committee—Samuel P. Avery, Silas W. Burt, Edward Cary, Charles Collins, Horace E. Deming, Richard Watson Gilder, Alfred Bishop Mason, Jacob F. Miller, S. H. Ordway, E. Randolph Robinson, Anson Phelps Stokes, William H. Thomson, Seth S. Terry, Charles W. Watson; Secretary—George McAneny; Treasurer—William J. Schieffelin.

At the suggestion of the Secretary, power was given to the President and Secretary to draw up and send to Gov. Morton and the State Civil Service Commission a letter recommending certain changes, as follows:

First.—To place in the competitive schedule all places which it is possible to fill by examination.

Second.—To establish Boards of County Examiners.

Third—To extend the system of labor registration to employes on canals and other public works.

Fourth.—To institute an investigation of the condition of the civil services in cities.

Theodore Roosevelt then asked permission to explain the condition of the Police Department as regards civil service. This was granted, and Mr. Roosevelt made a short speech, in which he emphatically protested against the appointment of special civil service boards, as had been the case in his department.

"By one of the numerous preposterously unwise provisions of the Bi-Partisan bill," he said, "the Police Board was given a special commission. We could have made every appointment on the spoils system."

Mr. Roosevelt explained that they had not done so, however, as the only non-competitive appointments were those of four private secretaries.

As regards promotions among the policemen, the Commissioner explained that it was necessary to take in efficiency and gallantry, and cited instances where policemen had been appointed for single deeds of bravery. This condition, he said, was necessary in a semi-military organization like the police force.

At the close of Mr. Roosevelt's speech the meeting adjourned and the Executive Committee continued its session, which had been begun before the open meeting was called to order.

A Scene in the Salon.

From The London Telegraph.

While the fashionably dressed members of Parisian society who attended the "Vernissage" were surveying the pictures of the newly opened Salon, sounds of smashing glass were heard in one of the rooms. A search was made in that direction, and the excited onlookers saw an elegantly dressed young lady vigorously poking her sunshade through one of the pastels.

She was removed by the guardians present, and it then transpired that the mischief doer was the wife of the painter whose picture was destroyed. She said she had committed the act because her husband had persisted in displaying on canvas the charms of a lady whom she regarded as a rival. She also promised to recommence these vigorous remonstrances on the first opportunity.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—8:15 A. M.—185 Sixth Avenue; Benjamin Johnson; damage, $5.

—8:30 A. M.—1,428 Boston Avenue; Henry Stoehr; damage, $100.

—10:50 A. M.—162 Ridge Street; tenement of Jacob Wolsweit; damage, $15.

—2:15 P. M.—701 East 149th Street; John Lengerman; damage $400.

—3:06 P. M.—52 East Eighty-ninth Street; R. Levy; damage, $80.

—4:50 P. M.—141 Amsterdam Avenue; David Olsen; damage, $5.

—4:58 P. M.—23 Whitehall Street; damage, $15.

—7:45 P. M.—1,654 Second Avenue; Charles Skinner; damage, $10.

8:45 P. M.—84 Columbia Street; Amelia Creger; damage, $10.

—9:20 P. M.—887 Water Street; occupant unknown; damage, none.

—9:30 P. M.—233 East Forty-fifth Street; Louis Rosenberg; damage trifling.

—10: P. M.—114 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; B. Levy; $25.

—10:20 P. M.—474 Hudson Street; L. Green; damage trifling.

—11 P. M.—118 West Eighty-second Street; John J. Disbrow; damage trifling.

PERILS OF BIOGRAPHERS.

Surviving Relatives of His Subject Often Make a Lot of Trouble.

From The London News.

"To be interesting, it is perhaps indispensable that the biographer should be indiscreet." So Mr. Shorter writes in a sketch of his new materials for the biography of Charlotte Brontë.

There are persons whose biographers cannot be indiscreet, because there is nothing to be indiscreet about. Their "lives" are exemplary, but the world does not find them amusing. As a rule, the biographer, however careful, (or "mealy-mouthed,") as Mr. Carlyle puts it,) gives offense, because he must inevitably write about the surviving actors in his hero's little drama. They are commonly persons far from notable, and, the less notable they are, the more do they shriek out when they find themselves "in print."

Occasionally remote descendants are equally frivolous. In a "Life of Burns," a mere supernumerary was said to have been a housekeeper or governess in a certain family. She later became the wife of a clergyman named once by Burns. Her grandson, or great-grandson, all up in arms, wrote to contradict the story of the housekeepership!

Mr. Shorter shows that Mrs. Gaskell, in her life of Miss Brontë, made wild work among the supernumeraries. Mr. Brontë père had to give two of his handmaidens a written testimonial that, whatever Mrs. Gaskell might say, they had been "honest and not wasteful!" Need she have said anything at all? Then Branwell Brontë bragged that he had been distinguished by a lady in whose house he was tutor. His sisters believed in the conquering Branwell; they were on fire against the wicked lady who had "ruined" a fine young man, and Mrs. Gaskell must needs denounce her as a naughty dweller "in May Fair."

Mrs. Gaskell may have been a more interesting (as she was a conscientious) biographer by dint of her indiscretion, but the story of Branwell, it seems, was just the kind of fable that an underbred young ne'er-do-well invents for his own glory and to épater his sisters.

Biographers may "confess" their heroes (or victims), but they certainly need not recount the misdeeds, real or fanciful, of the employer of the brother in their heroine. It is better to forego some interest than to disseminate crude scandal—of course, from the highest motives.

Poor Mr. Brontë, the father "did not care for the suggestion that he had treated his wife unkindly." It is no matter for marvel that Mr. Brontë "did not care for" this "suggestion." He averred that "a dismissed servant" had fabricated myths to his disadvantage. Now, conscientiousness ought to draw the line before consulting dismissed servants and publishing their evidence—not about the dead heroine, but about her living parent.

Some forty years have passed since Miss Brontë's death, and her new biographer may be interesting without being indiscreet. Yet all biographers of date distant from the events should remember that they have to "thole the feud" of great-grandchildren, which is often ferocious. A biography of a lady recently dead may be written thus:

"Matilda Brown, the immortal author of 'Heart-Chords,'" was the daughter of a drunken clergyman, who beat his wife. He is now Bishop of Bullocksmithy. The maids in his house (Helen Kerr and Susan Lush) habitually whipped and starved Matilda. They are now married, and live. Helen in Bayswater, Susan at Kelso. Matilda was bullied and neglected at a school, kept by the Rev. Tobias Faker, at present Dean of Ealing. Her father's parishioners were, and remain, immoral savages," and so on. It is interesting, not a doubt of it, but it is not discreet.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Nora Perry.

Nora Perry, the authoress and writer of stories for girls, died of apoplexy yesterday afternoon in Dudley, Mass. She was one of the best-known and highly esteemed literary women in New-England, and her poems and books have been read wherever the English language is spoken.

Nora Perry was born in Webster, Mass., but her parents removed to Providence, R. I., when she was still a baby, and she always regarded Rhode Island as her native State. She was a great reader of books at an early age, and when eight years old, she wrote her first story, "The Shipwreck." It was a thrilling story, but was never published, and when she was sixteen years old she destroyed the manuscript.

Miss Perry's first successful poem was "Tying Her Bonnet Under Her Chin." It was rejected by The Atlantic Monthly, but was printed in a Washington newspaper and went all over the world. It was the beginning of her career of successful literary work. It was followed soon by "After the Ball," which also became very popular, and her first volume of poems was published in 1874, with these two included. Three books of her poems have been printed, the last, in 1890, being entitled "Lyrics and Legends."

Some of Miss Perry's short magazine stories have been printed in a collection called "A Book of Love Stories," and a second volume of prose was entitled "For a Woman." A collection of her stories for girls was published in 1885, under the title of "A Flock of Girls," and it was as a writer of such stories that she was most popularly known.

Jonathan Munyan.

Jonathan Munyan, for a long time a prominent business man in Worcester, Mass., and an important factor in the boot and shoe industry, died in that city yesterday morning at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Munyan had been identified with the leather market in Boston for more than forty years. He was Vice President and agent of the Bay-State Shoe and Leather Company, in Worcester, from 1866 to 1890, and had been President of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company of Boston since 1888. He was ext

PATHS AND ROADS FOR CYCLISTS.

A Letter from Chairman Gormully of the Cycle Board of Trade.

R. Philip Gormully, Chairman of the Press Committee of the National Cycle Board of Trade, has issued the following letter advocating special roads and paths for the exclusive use of cyclists:

"Much work has been done by the League of American Wheelmen, wheeling clubs, and wheelmen in general, throughout the country, in road improvement, by their constant and persistent efforts with Commissioners of Roads and other officials who have the matter of roads in charge, the improvement of public highways, &c. Their attention has been directed mainly, as far as I know, to the improvement of the present style of roads only. This would result in a benefit to all the present users of roads—vehicles of all kinds, pedestrians, and cyclers. But the thought has intruded itself on my mind that a change should be made in the laying out of new roads, especially, and more particularly in the streets of cities where traffic is likely to be great. I mean by this that a separate roadway should be provided, or a portion of each road or street should be reserved for cycling vehicles.

"From time immemorial roads have been constructed only with a view to accommodating the traffic of vehicles drawn by horses. They were never expected to be used by pedestrians or vehicles propelled by man power alone. For pedestrians special sideways have been provided, for the reason that it was dangerous for people to walk among vehicles drawn by horses. The streets of cities are crowded with vehicles with horses attached, cable and trolley cars. It is a well-known fact that horses at times become unmanageable, and also that cable cars, through grips getting caught in a strand of the cable, have become unmanageable and run away, and have created great havoc and damage to anything they met in their wild career.

"Now, it does not seem meet or proper that people on bicycles should be expected to ride among animals that are likely to become unmanageable, or vehicles controlled by mechanical means which, also, get out of order and become unmanageable, or hoodlums, or unprincipled people who drive horses, sometimes with the expressed desire to annoy cyclists, through keeping just ahead of them, or following them, especially if they see that the rider is somewhat nervous. This is a common practice of practical jokers who drive horses, thinking it great fun to themselves, not considering the nervous state into which they are throwing the cyclist, who probably is not an expert rider, and possibly may be a lady.

"In many parks, public drives, and boulevards, especial provision has been made for equestrians, at large expense to the public, and, as a matter of fact, those equestrian roads are comparatively little used, and the number of equestrians, in comparison with the cycling public, is scarcely anything. Therefore, it would seem that the interests of the cyclists should be far better conserved than those of the equestrians, at the present time.

"This idea which formulates itself in my mind as to having a separate road for cyclists is particularly needed in the public streets of large cities, as before stated. Thousands of cyclists to-day dare not ride in the public streets of large cities, through fear of a mishap or accident and from a great dread of hearing the horses clattering behind them, though, as a matter of fact, there may be no real danger.

"This thing has been strongly called to my attention by several accidents that have occurred of late, one in the City of Philadelphia a short time since, whereby a lady who was riding behind a vehicle and desiring to pass the same wheeled on one side to do so, when she immediately met, without warning of any kind, a runaway horse and vehicle, the shaft of which impaled her chest and killed her on the spot.

"There have been many such accidents throughout the country in the past year, and such accidents show that the right to life of the human beings in such danger. Therefore, I say, a good work could be done by advocating that all new roads or streets that are being laid out or remodeled, be made with a separate cycle road, if necessary

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Desirable rooms; select house; excellent table; summer prices; gentlemen; references.

34th ST., 211 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; suit or otherwise; board unexcelled; references exchanged.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable second and third floor rooms, with private baths; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

47th ST., 3 EAST.—Opposite Windsor; elegantly furnished parlor floor suite, private bath; physician or bachelor; also two square rooms and bath; breakfast; valet attendance.

MADISON AV., 120.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor of three rooms and private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also hall room; private bath; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE CLOSET; running water; private family; for gentleman. 30 West 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID — WAITRESS.—By two competent girls, or to help with other work; with first-class families going to the country. Call, at present employer's, between 10 and 2, for two days, at 150 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to find a place for her chambermaid and waitress; country for the Summer months. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday forenoon, at 153 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a situation for her competent chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, on Wednesday morning, from 10 to 12, at 19 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find place for first-class seamstress and chambermaid. Call, Thursday or Friday, before 12 o'clock, 18 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and do sewing in private family; just disengaged; six years' reference from last place. M. S., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress in small private family. 389 3d Av.; no cards; Lyon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid or maid and seamstress; two years and a half excellent city references. 304 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a chambermaid and plain sewing, or assist in pantry; has been in her employ eighteen months. 11 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid in a private family; no objection to the country; six years' city reference from last place. A. N., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid; has best of references. 343 West 86th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city desires employment for a girl as chambermaid in a private family. Please call, in the morning, third apartment. 183 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Protestant; competent chambermaid; would assist in pantry or washing. 113 East 17th St., present employer's, three days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist in waiting in private family; city or country; best city references. Private stables, 2 East 56th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French girl, speaking English, as chambermaid and waitress; wages, $18. Can be seen at present employer's, 21 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to place her chambermaid in a private family, city or country, whom she can highly recommend. 32 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 859 6th Av.; ring Norman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young person as chambermaid and seamstress; English. C. S., 209 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl in a respectable private family as chambermaid; reference if required. 415 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from last employer. 136 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family for country; three and a half years' reference. 429 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing, in a private family; city or country; good reference. 313 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; good reference from last place. Box 22, 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' best city reference. 233 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid in private family; references. 154 East 60th St.; ring twice; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady; good city reference. A. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID and Seamstress.—Best city references. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; city or country; personal reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Johnston's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family in the country; can be seen at present employer's. Wiles, 101 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as chambermaid, assist with children, and sew. Call, from 11 to 3, Decker, 159 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and to do fine washing; best city reference. W., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. J. N., Box 207 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; will assist with parlor work. 113 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family; good reference. 83 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or plain sewing. 39 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing. 5 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Norwegian girl; best reference. 17 West 49th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young lady of good family and education, as companion in a refined family; is proficient in music and French, and willing to assist in the education of children; would go into the country or travel; highest references. A. B., Box 200 Times.

COMPANION, &c.—By American Protestant as companion, seamstress, or maid; highly recommended; city or country; or travel. M. J. R., care of Mrs. Able, 413 6th Av.

COMPANION, TUTOR, or SECRETARY.—By college-educated German of refined appearance; experienced as educator; willing to travel; best references. Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK—KITCHENMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Best references; cook's wages, $45. Call, Monday, at 27 West 20th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; has best city reference. S. R., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook, at good wages; has best city reference. M. J., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl to do cooking and assist with washing and sewing; good references. 239 West 16th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

COOK.—By an American woman to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter for up-stairs work; reference. 227 West 67th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook, in private family; city reference. Inquire in delicatessen store, 849 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference; country preferred. 412 West 56th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; will do coarse washing; private family; city or country; references. C., 210 East 28th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family, or do housework; city reference. 115 West 33d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly competent; best city references. 109 West 46th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman; good plain cook and baker; good references; city or country. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in American family by day or week; first-class city reference. Care Mr. Hopkins, 255 West 32d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situations for her plain cook and very nice waitress; together or separately. 352 West 21st St.

COOK.—By a cook in small private family; will assist with washing; ten years' reference; city or country; Mahoney, 245 East 112th St.

COOK.—In private family; understands cooking in all its branches; care of milk and butter; country preferred; best references. 791 6th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; best city references. 138 West 52d St. Mrs. Florentine.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class, plain cook in private family; best city references. 316 West 14th St.

COOK.—By an English cook and laundress; country preferred. Call, these days, at 303 East 39th St., three stairs, back.

COOK.—By respectable woman to do cooking and plain washing in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 331 East 39th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By 3 Swedish girls; one cook; another laundress, and third chambermaid and waitress. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By good family cook; understands all branches of cooking; city or country; good reference. 146 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in first-class family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 29 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; day or week; best reference. Call, all week, 1,601 Broadway, first flight.

COOK.—By a cook; best city references; can be seen. 211 East 56th St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; understands serving dinner parties in all styles; first-class baker; no objection to country; first-class reference. N. K., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands serving dinner parties in all styles; first-class baker; no objection to country; first-class reference. N. K., 308 West 43d St., Farley's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together, one as cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; excellent references. T. T., Box 2, 156 East 125th St.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. Can be seen at 226 East 35th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; understands French and English cooking; where kitchen-maid is kept; good references; lady can be seen. P., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By an American young woman in private family as competent cook; good baker; best of reference; country preferred. A. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls; one as first-class cook; other chambermaid and waitress; reference. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches cooking; private family; good manager; takes full charge; good city reference. Agnes, 110 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35. C. D., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands milk and butter; all kinds of ice creams and desserts; city or country; best city reference. Call, all week, 1,601 Broadway, first flight.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; caterer; all kinds cooking; take chef's place; best reference; country preferred. M. Y., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; good baker; understands soups, desserts; will do plain washing; city reference. M. M., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman; first-class cook; plain washing; private family; makes excellent bread, soups, pastry; country preferred; city reference. C. K., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman to do cooking and plain washing; private family; city or country; five years' city references. 212 West 27th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a colored woman as good plain cook; two years in last place. 756 7th Av.; Tinson's bell.

COOK.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman as good cook; every branch; good references. 217 West 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in an American family; no objection to country; best city references. 336 West 49th St.

COOK.—As good cook and laundress; city or country; best city references. 152 East 32d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out by day cooking or cleaning; will take in family washing; also best reference. 500 West 49th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman wishes housework and cleaning of any kind; also buildings; thoroughly understands her business; reference, Kavanagh, 200 West 64th St.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable woman wishes work by day; good laundress; will do housecleaning. Mrs. A. Murphy, 607 8th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts.

Dressmakers.

A.—MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern, in London, and Worth, in Paris; costumes from $5; evening waist, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits reasonable; at home or out; try her.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; day or week; evening and theatre costumes in the very latest styles; terms reasonable; city or country; best reference. H., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Misses', children's, ladies' Summer dresses made at home or by the month, week, or day; city or country; references. 730 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker in a private family going to the country for the Summer; willing to assist with other light duties. L. Moran, 135 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like few more engagements; by the day or week; city reference. 132 West 17th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; few more customers by the day; terms, $1.50; has the best of reference. M. M., 224 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent cutter and fitter; late with Connolly; to go to the country by month. 323 West 47th St., Maguire's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Street dresses made by latest designs; waist perfect fit and style. 233 West 39th St. M. E. Donnelly.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a Parisian as governess or useful traveling companion; perfect German, English; understands traveling thoroughly; good seamstress; highest personal references. Mademoiselle, 119 East 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wants a position for her experienced, competent German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 46 East 76th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or USEFUL COMPANION.—By educated English lady; takes entire charge of children; neat sewer and darner. C. W., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined middle-aged American as housekeeper, or as nurse to an invalid or elderly lady, or as mother's assistant; willing to go in the country; distance no objection; excellent reference. Mrs. A., 530 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager; can take entire charge where servants are kept; can give intelligent attention to children and invalids; references first-class. C. E. O., 828 Tinton Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By English Protestant as housemaid; can act as maid to lady; also, good seamstress; first-class English and American references. G. L., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork in private family. 514 West 49th St., fourth floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman as general housekeeper for two in family in country; good references. 217 West 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework or upstairs work; willing and obliging. Tully, 1,425 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, in small private family or flat. Burns, 161 East 52d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a neat and smart young woman in private family; willing to assist in chamberwork; country for Summer; best city reference. Julia, Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a highly recommended young woman as thorough lady's maid; willing to do some chamberwork; city or country; highest reference from last place. K. C., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thoroughly competent; neat sewer, stylish hairdresser, and experienced packer; takes full charge of wardrobe; city reference. H. R., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; understands all kinds family sewing; good hairdresser; three years' best city references. W. K., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By intelligent Swedish girl; neat sewer; good hairdresser and packer; willing and obliging. Seen at present employer's, 22 East 49th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly experienced; good seamstress, and takes full charge of wardrobe; careful packer; best city reference; lady can be seen. P. N., 380 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class Frenchwoman of middle age; seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; experienced in all her duties; highest reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class maid; experienced; dressmaker, packer, and competent in all her duties; best city references. C. B., care of Mrs. C. Fluerstel, 321 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid and seamstress for young ladies or growing children; good city reference. Juliette, Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Good seamstress; German; good reference. 160 East 36th St., care of Mrs. Szellat, basement.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By healthy, elderly, educated woman, with diplomas as teacher in German and French; experienced dressmaker; personal references. Address, stating particulars and compensation, Box 208, 152 6th Av.

MAID.—To elderly lady or invalid lady; experienced person; competent in all the duties usually of a maid; good hairdresser and dressmaker; to travel or otherwise; good city references; English Protestant. W. C., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

MAID.—By a French protestant person as maid for grown children; willing to do chamberwork and sewing; good references from present employer. 52 West 52d St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. M. C., 270 West 34th St.

MAID.—By experienced traveling maid; speaks several languages; first-class hairdresser; good sailor; excellent references. 35 West 38th St.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress; willing to travel; best city references. N., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; thoroughly experienced, and can be well recommended. F. R., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By competent, English maid and seamstress to grown children; assist with lessons, &c.; neat sewer; excellent personal references. M. R., 30 East 70th St.

MAID.—By a refined North German-American as maid and seamstress or care grown children; city or country; reference. A. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent German maid; speaks French, English; good packer, traveler, hairdresser, dressmaker; doesn't object to one child; excellent references. E., 137 East 27th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a situation for her competent laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, on Wednesday morning, from 10 to 12, at 19 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as first-class laundress in small private family going in country; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By steady, sober woman; good laundress; would assist with chamberwork; best of city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 3.

LAUNDRESS.—Gy a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; would do some chamberwork; best city references; country for Summer. 458 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; would do some chamberwork; best reference; country for Summer. 458 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class young woman as laundress in private family; will help with chamberwork; city or country; good reference. 129 West 100th St., Walsh's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. 33 West 11th St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; best city reference from present employer; city or country. Laundress, 650 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; good laundress; assist with chamberwork. Call, two days, 138 West 52d St., references; Mrs. Florentine.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 234 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a Swede in a small family in the country. Call, 108 East 43d St., top floor, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young laundress; will assist with chamberwork; Newport preferred. 59 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference. E. M., 251 Columbus Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant nurse to take charge of infants; best references. 212 East 14th St., basement.

NURSE.—By experienced English Protestant as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; or young children; country preferred; best reference. 166 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By superior, thoroughly experienced North German to young or growing children; good French; best city references. H. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—A lady desires a situation for her nurse, who has been in her employ five years; thoroughly competent to take entire care of an infant. Call, Wednesday, at 311 West 82d St.

NURSE.—Experienced in the care of young or grown children; is a neat sewer; willing to assist with other work; country preferred. Annie Kelly, care of Masterson, 320 East 86th St.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant, 27, to take entire charge of infant; training school and city reference. 537 West 50th St., fourth bell.

NURSE.—By a reliable woman as experienced infant's nurse; takes full charge from birth; understands all foods; city or country; first-class city reference. 848 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as nurse and do plain sewing in first-class family; seven years' best city reference. 408 West 31st St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, 16, as nurse in small family; or would do light housework; wages moderate; call all day. Mrs. Conrow, 307 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant girl as child's nurse; can sew nicely; four years' reference from last place. 534 Madison Av., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as nurse and do plain sewing in first-class family; seven years' best city reference. 408 West 31st St.

NURSE, &c.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can furnish best references; city or country. Call, between 12 and 2 o'clock, Wednesday, at 104 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman, to wait on sick or invalid; city reference. 204 East 44th St.; ring McCormack's bell.

NURSE.—By trustworthy French nurse; capable to take charge of young children; best references. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By educated North German nurse; first-class references. Nurse, care Mrs. Shubert, 19 Stuyvesant St.

NURSE.—By trustworthy French nurse; capable to take charge of young children; best references. Call, from 10 to 5, 11 West 12th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of lady invalid or insane; experience; first-class reference. 200 East 48th St.

NURSE.—By a reliable girl as infant's nurse; best city references. M. K., 357 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an educated North German girl, speaking German only, as nurse; good references. Educated, 1,026 3d Ave

NURSE.—By an Englishwoman for infant; best city reference. E. S., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young English girl as nurse to invalid lady; best of city reference. S. K., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—For one or two children; $16. Mrs. Lynch, 210 East 53d St.

NURSE.—For infant or children. 792 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young girl or chambermaid and waitress. 595 3d Av., third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By middle-aged woman; permanent situation as family seamstress; good operator; makes children's clothes neatly; good reference. 235 West 75th St., corner Boulevard.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; would wait on lady, or do light chamberwork; five years' city reference. Address, by letter only, D., 225 East 12th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By neat German person; age 39; as seamstress and maid to elderly or old lady; country preferred; references. Wulf, 78 Marcy Av., East Orange, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl; lately landed; as seamstress, chamberwork, or assist with children. 138 West 52d St., Mrs. Florentine.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young girl as seamstress and to assist with children or chamberwork. Present employer's, 331 West 85th St.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Colored; understands all family sewing; day or week, or home. Hill, 410 7th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By competent waitress or chambermaid and waitress; small private family; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. Lavan, 436 9th Av., near 34th St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By colored girl as waitress or chambermaid; thoroughly understands salads; twelve years in New-York; had four places. 756 7th Av.; Tinson's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class North of Ireland girl as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; city or country. H., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, one a first-class waitress, the other a first-class chambermaid; together; city or country. 117 East 53d St., M. C. Healy's bell.

WAITRESS.—By neat Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; good personal city reference. S. M., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to get a situation for a first-class waitress. Call, Wednesday, at present employer's, 106 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find situation for excellent waitress; good silver cleaner. Call, Thursday or Friday, before 12 o'clock, 18 West 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take a man's place, or would take parlor work and assist with other work; city reference. M. A. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; best of city reference. Can be highly recommended. 100 West 53d St.; J. Burns's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced waitress; best of city references. R. G., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young German girl as waitress; best reference. Mrs. C. Ocken, 153 Amsterdam Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find a position for a waitress whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 55 Clinton Place.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best reference; city or country. Call at 225 East 44th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress and to assist with chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 2,070 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress; six years in present employer's, 12 East 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress. Can be seen from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M., Wednesday, at 416 West 32d St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; German girl; capable in all branches; best references; country preferred. H., 379 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands wines and salads; best city references. 11 East 74th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; best reference; city or country; wages, $20. 258 West 52d St., Savin's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl as first-class waitress. Call, Wednesday afternoon, 41 West 69th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; can be seen till suited. 324 East 18th St.

Miscellaneous.

HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING.—Miss A. V. Vincent, 12 East 29th St., late with Mrs. William Jay Barker. Will call if desired.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more private customers at her parlors, or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER — SECOND MAN — COACHMAN and GROOM.—A gentleman about to go abroad for some years wishes to find positions for his butler, second man, coachman, and groom; all are English, and either will be most highly recommended. 1,626 Rhode Island Av., Washington, D. C.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent English-trained servant; age, 38; is a good valet; will be highly recommended by last employer, who can be seen; satisfactory reasons for leaving. A. A., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In a gentleman's establishment; one or more footmen; experienced; Englishman; age 42; height, 6 feet; excellent valet; two years' highest personal reference; just left. Dosen, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself generally useful; willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; sober, honest; speaks little English; in private family; city or country; present employers can furnish references. Louis, care of Ordin, 435 West 27th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a tall young man; Swiss; willing to be useful; just disengaged; personal city references. J. P. S., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly experienced; first-class refernces; wife would fill parlor or chamber maid's place, or separately. Butler, 10 West 53d St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 32; with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. J. T. F., Box 341, Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; Frenchman; knows his business in all branches; best reference. Call, all week, at present employer's, 4 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; 40; thoroughly competent; good city references and highly recommended from his present employer. Auguste, 65 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; 12 years with last employer, who will cheerfully recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and industrious D. W., 404 West 55th St.

BUTLER and VALET—MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or Nurse.—By English married couple; best city references; seven years last place; or would like to travel. C. F., 1,094 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; first-class references; disengaged May 16. Write, or call, between 1 and 3, 25 East 64th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By French valet in private family; recommended; sober, honest, willing, obliging; family going abroad. D. T., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English married man; age, 32; thoroughly competent and sober; leaving on account of family going abroad. Can be seen at present employer's, 11 West 49th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age 30, with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Fox, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $50. Butler, 7 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Swede; good city references. 23 West 39th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 30; with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. Fox, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By experienced young Swede; in first-class family; best references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; Swiss; single; full charge first floor; city or country; good references. Fred, 244 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—English; 5 feet 11; single-handed, with parlormaid; first-class city references. Dunmore, 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swede; age 26; first-class references; good worker; city or country. Charles, Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French couple in private family; personal reference; city or country. B. C., 403 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Swede; first-class reference; city or country. Good Worker, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; excellent city references; lady can be seen. White, 10 West 30th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Age 30 years; tall; single; Englishman. 137 East 31st St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple; no children; thoroughly reliable and competent; for the Summer or longer; highly recommended. E. K., 160 East 32d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Married couple, no children, require charge of house during Summer; reference for seven Summers. English, 234 East 70th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married couple, to take care of house; furnished or unfurnished; good references. Mrs. Sweney, 120 East 53d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By small family to care for house for Summer rent free; best reference. Donaghue, 362 West 53d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By trustworthy man care of gentleman's house during Summer; excellent references. L. V., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—By American couple to care for a house for the Summer; best of reference; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; first-class pastry cook; in private family; personal reference. L. H., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By coachman, gardener, and generally useful man; thoroughly competent; splendid credentials; willing, industrious, temperate, respectful; smart appearance; moderate wages; country preferred. Single, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class city driver; thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; married; English; 36; temperate; highest personal and written references. R. Jones, care of Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married; who thoroughly understands the business; not afraid of work; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; city or country; five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen at his office. J. C., 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 30; best personal reference; a stylish driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; moderate expectations; last employer can be seen. M. T., 119 West 46th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single, medium-sized Swede; ten years' experience with gentleman's fine horses, carriages; sober, willing; best references; city or country; last employer can be seen. E. H., Box 75, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; care of fine horses and carriages; strictly temperate; six years' best references; last employer can be seen. T., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By a man and wife in country as coachman and gardener and generally useful; six years' reference; wife good cook or laundress; best of reference. W. A., 135 East 65th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; throughly understands his business in every respect; highly recommended by last employer. Frank Tipping, care Mason's Stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; six years' city reference; thoroughly understands fine horses and carriages; excellent city driver; willing and obliging; useful. John, 733 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; eleven years last employer; city or country. J. K., 81 East 110th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands his duties; four years' reference from last employer; can be seen. M. C., 854 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young man; single; stylish city driver; city or country; willing and obliging; highest personal city reference. Coachman, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class single man; willing to make himself generally useful; country place preferred; personal and written reference. S. J., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer can certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; medium-sized; experienced driver; city or country; first-class reference; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man, married, as coachman; city or country; best city references; present and former employers can be seen. Thomas McGrath, 10 East 59th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single young man; Protestant; willing to be generally useful; five years' highest personal and written references. D., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Competent, experienced, single Protestant; temperate; careful driver; first-class reference. Z, Box 272, Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—As I am giving up my horses, I wish a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend; married. J. Macdonough, 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; highly recommended by last employer. Frank Tipping, care Masen's stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced city driver; first-class references; four years in last place; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Permanent situation desired by a thoroughly experienced single man; age thirty; English; three years' city references. Industry, care Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent with four-in-hand or tandem; leaving on account of family giving up horses; best reference; employer can be seen. Curtis, 115 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; eleven years with last employer; city or country. J. K., 81 East 110th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class city driver; family can be seen before going to Europe. Johnson, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is a good driver; smart with horses; will be found willing and obliging; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—With private family; wishes to go to the country; first-class references. R., 235 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—I would like to obtain a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend. 39 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; about 30; one child, as coachman; can furnish A1 reference; city or country. Keyes, 36 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; single; as coachman; good rider and driver; best reference. John Davis, 1,027 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged man; city or country; excellent driver and horseman; understands care of gentleman's stable; thoroughly sober, honest; polite habits; highly recommended by first-class families, New-York and Brooklyn. H., 91 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; superior rider, driver; tandem; four; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent accessible metropolitan families; temperate, industrious; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, telephone, 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced coachman, (wife superior cook, laundress;) stylish rider; tandem driver; horn blower; unquestionable recommendations; obliging, temperate, trustworthy. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway; telephone—1,619 38th.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young man; country preferred; Protestant; willing and obliging; three years' references. Caldwell, 142 East 84th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; married; one child; age, 42; competent in all branches; take charge of gentleman's place; best references. M., care J. Jenny, 19 West 28th St.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—By middle-aged man, 32, as a gardener and general man. Gardener, 1,334 3d Av.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—By single young man as groom or coachman; country preferred; best of city reference from last employer. E. L., 48 East 51st St., private stable.

GROOM.—By young man; understands care of horses and harness; first-class; good recommendation from last employer. P. B., 122 West 54th St.

GROOM.—By young man, 27, as groom; city or country. R. D., 14 Rector St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; age 26; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; first-class foot

GERMANS SOUND ON MONEY

MR. SCHWAB TALKS OF THEIR POSITION IN COMING ELECTION.

Convinced that the Vast Majority of Them, Irrespective of Party Ties, Will Vote for a Maintenance of the Gold Standard—Will Uphold the Country's Financial Honor—The Feeling Throughout the West and the Attitude of the Press.

The attitude of German-Americans in the coming Presidential election is of peculiar interest to politicians. Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sound-Money Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, is in a position to speak with some authority on this subject, as he is the representative in this country of a large German company and also President of the German Society of the City of New-York, and is therefore in constant touch with Germans and German-Americans throughout the whole land and familiar with their views on public questions. He said yesterday:

I am convinced from my knowledge of my German-American fellow-citizens and their ways of thinking that the vast majority of them in the coming political contest will entirely disregard party ties and will vote for that party which declares for the maintenance beyond a possibility of doubt of the gold standard of value, and that they will not give their suffrage to any candidate who may be suspected of a leaning toward free-silver coinage or toward any compromise with the silver people. They demand a gold candidate on a gold platform, and nothing else will suit them. I do not believe that at any time previous to this have party obligations rested so lightly on them as at present.

They consider that the paramount question before the country at present is the integrity of our monetary system, and their votes will go to that party which they believe will uphold the country's financial honor, regardless of what their views may be on other political questions. Previous experience has shown that German voters on questions affecting the integrity and standard of value have always stood for common honesty, and that they have uniformly opposed all forms of financial heresy, regardless of how their votes might run counter to the parties to which their allegiance has so far been given.

When, twenty years ago, the paper-money inflation question was agitated in Missouri the Germans of that State were arrayed on the side of sound money. The Germans of Illinois are on record as always having been on the right side of the money question, and as never having been led astray by cheap-money propaganda at any time. A German business man, cashier of a large bank in Chicago, who has a wide acquaintance with the small bankers and merchants throughout the West, tells me that he has had occasion to hear expressions from his German countrymen for years past on the question of a monetary standard, and that he has never yet found one who was not in favor of the gold standard and opposed to the free coinage of silver.

His opinion is that the German citizens of Illinois are unanimously opposed to any impairment of the present gold standard. This is confirmed by other well-known German business men of Chicago. Prominent German politicians of Illinois confidently assert that a Democratic free-silver plank, or even a straddle on the money question, would hardly get 5 per cent. of the German Democratic vote in Illinois; and as the German vote is estimated to be about one-quarter of the whole vote of the State of Illinois, this assertion cannot fail to be impressive.

The subject of fiat money versus sound money has not up to the present been a direct issue between the two leading political parties in Indiana, and there has therefore been no actual test of the sentiment of the German voters of Indiana on sound money. But the judgment of prominent Germans in public life in that State who are in the best position to know is that a great majority, probably 80 per cent., of the Germans of Indiana are in favor of the present gold standard.

It is a fact universally known that the sound-money victory in Ohio in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1875, in which Rutherford B. Hayes ran on a Republican hard-money platform against William Allen on a Democratic paper-money inflation platform, was due to the firm stand taken by the Germans, who, disregarding party lines, turned the scale in the election in favor of honest money. This fact was conceded at the time by the Republican press of the State, and the Democratic candidate voiced the sentiments of his party leaders when he gave utterance to his lacerated feelings after the election by exclaiming, "The Dutch are d—d unreliable." The German voters are certainly not to be relied upon when they are asked to prostitute the country's financial honor at their party's bid. In the State of Wisconsin the Germans have taken the same united stand in favor of sound money, and the same may be said of Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota.

The entire German newspaper press in this country, with few exceptions, is emphatically for sound money, as it has been in the past, and can be depended upon to pronounce in favor of the maintenance of the present standard of value and for the party that represents this principle, regardless of previous party affiliations. Several important German Democratic papers in the Western States have already threatened to bolt their ticket if a free-silver plank should be adopted. As an indication of the general sentiment of the German press, I refer to the position taken by the largest and oldest German newspaper in the South, the Demokrat of Louisville, in the last State election in Kentucky. Although always Democratic up to that time, this paper bolted the Democratic free-silver candidate and urged the election of the Republican sound-money candidate for Governor. I also recall the sound-money campaigns of 1893 and 1894 in the Western States, when paper-money inflation was the issue, and when the German press was almost unanimous in favor of hard, honest money. The principal organ of the two leading Republican German journals of New-York City, the New-York Zeitung and the New-York Herold, frankly declares that he will support the sound-money candidate for President, no matter to which party that candidate may belong.

The importance of the German vote will be apparent when the numerical strength of the German-American population in the pivotal States is considered. The returns of the census of 1890 show that the State of New-York then contained 972,603 German-Americans, Ohio 541,-407, Illinois 690,585, Pennsylvania 472,423, Michigan 276,258, Wisconsin 551,834, Minnesota 244,-634, Iowa 269,603, and Missouri 297,095.

When we regard the census figures showing the German population of our larger cities, including those born in this country, the results we arrive at should prove a subject for thoughtful consideration in connection with the views entertained by the Germans on the financial question. Milwaukee's German population, according to the last census, was 60 per cent. of the total population of that city, Detroit shows 42 per cent., Buffalo 41 per cent., Cincinnati 40 per cent., New-York 34 per cent., Toledo, Ohio, 28 per cent., Chicago, 37 per cent., St. Louis 37 per cent., Newark 37 per cent., Rochester, N. Y., 32 per cent.; St. Paul, Minn., 32 per cent.; Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 per cent.; Baltimore 23 per cent., San Francisco 23 per cent., Louisville 22 per cent., Columbus, Ohio, 19 per cent, and Philadelphia 18 per cent.

"Whatever may be the decision of the National Conventions on the money question," said Mr. Schwab in conclusion, "this issue will be fairly, and for the most thoroughly placed before the German voter in the course of the campaign; and as to the nature of his response, I do not entertain the slightest doubt."

CAPT. KILLILEA ON TRIAL.

Charge Accepting $100 Gratuity at Yale-Princeton 1892 Football Game.

Thomas Killilea, Police Captain under suspension, who is a veteran of the force—he put on the uniform thirty years ago and was promoted to a Captaincy in 1870—was arraigned for trial yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Keogh in the Criminal Court Building.

The charge was originally bribery, and the gist of the accusation was that Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1892, he received $100 from the manager of Manhattan Field. This was interpreted as a payment to secure extra police protection at the Yale-Princeton football game.

Killilea was indicted a year ago, so that, his suspension following immediately, he has rendered no service during this time, while he has drawn full pay.

When the case was called yesterday, District Attorney Fellows announced that the people would not prosecute for bribery, but for receiving a gratuity, the penalty for which is not to exceed ten years' imprisonment or $4,000 fine, or both. It was understood that the accused Captain would admit that he received the money and explain how it was tendered and why it was accepted.

With Col. Fellows were ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox. Louis J. Grant defended the accused. Eleven jurymen had been obtained, subject to challenge, when the court adjourned. They are:

Hugh Martin, printer, 109 East Third Street; Robert Struthers, insurance, 44 Edgecombe Avenue; John F. Ebert, brushes, 2,159 Eighth Avenue; Max Morgastern, President of the Westchester Hardwood Company, 25 West Eighty-eighth Street; Calvin R. Smith, decorator, 699 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; William C. Barker, agricultural implements, 228 East Ninety-fourth Street; Alexander W. Field, leather goods, 304 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Abraham S. Burtis, milk, 827 East Sixty-second Street; Herbert J. Appleyard, salesman, 101 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Max Just, real estate, 421 East Ninth Street, and Arthur Emery, Jr., dry goods, 29 Thomas Street.

The trial will probably end to-day.

David Horton Was 96 Years Old.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 13.—David Horton, who was born on Feb. 9, 1800, and was the oldest resident of this village, was buried to-day. He had held public office many times, and remembered having seen the first steamboat, Robert Fulton's Claremont, that steamed up the Hudson. He leaves seven children and nine grandchildren.

POLICE BOARD GETS NO MONEY.

It Takes Mandamus Proceedings Against Controller Fitch.

The Police Commissioners got no money yesterday for their exhausted contingent fund.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, however, issued an order, upon the application of Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, directing Controller Fitch to show cause to-morrow why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued to compel him to draw his warrant against the City Chamberlain to pay $9,416.53 to Treasurer A. D. Andrews of the Police Board, the Board of Estimate having ordered the transfer of that amount.

The order was not served upon the Controller yesterday. He was not at his office, being absent at the funeral of Deputy Controller Storrs. Early in the day, referring to the resolution of the Police Board asking the Sinking Fund Commissioners to issue revenue bonds to increase the contingent fund from $11,000 to $20,000, the Controller said:

Why, this proposition is laughable. The Sinking Fund Commissioners do not issue bonds, neither does the Mayor. Mr. Andrews might just as well ask the College of Cardinals to issue them. I am so tired hearing of what they are going to do that I might observe, without diffidence, "Enough of this mouthing."

But I suppose that is the way they do things in Massena Springs. That is where Andrews comes from. As amateurs, the Police Commissioners are getting on as well as might be expected. It takes some time to read the Consolidation act.

Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that Mayor Strong had promised to do all in his power to help the Police Board out of its difficulty.

Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst society offered on Tuesday to loan the board $10,000, but Mr. Andrews told him that the board could not accept the offer. The offer would have to be made to the city. Mr. Dennett said he would make the offer to the Mayor, but Mr. Andrews had heard nothing further about the matter yesterday. The society, Mr. Andrews said, could help the board by taking up the bills held against the city by policemen.

Commissioner Parker, who was at the meeting of the board Tuesday, said yesterday that he saw no necessity for stopping any of the work of the department for the short time before the mandamus proceedings are settled.

ADDED COMFORTS ON ITS SHIPS.

Improvements in Vessels of Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah.

The City of Birmingham, one of the best ships in the fleet of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, has taken her place on the regular schedule of steamships plying between this city and Savannah. She is the first of the vessels of this line to be equipped with a new system of ventilation adopted for all the boats belonging to the company.

No expense has been spared in the efforts to provide the best obtainable system of ventilation and the stowing of vegetables and fruits. By a clever arrangement of the cargo, based on scientific principles, vents and passageways are left at the top, and both sides and crossings are provided at points which give a perfect system of distribution to the cold, fresh air, which in its turn drives the foul air up and out of the vents or out-takes provided for that purpose. In every case the out-takes, which have a height of over ten feet above deck, and are of the size of large smokestacks, have been placed aft of the intakes, and in consequence the atmosphere of the hold between decks is remarkably cool and free from odor, adding greatly to the comfort of the passengers.

The sanitary arrangements throughout the ship are new and of the most approved system. The staterooms are handsomely furnished and recarpeted throughout. One of the best staterooms, 10 feet by 7 feet, has been torn out and turned into a bathroom, the walls of which are lined with zinc to a height of five feet. The floor is made of cement, and the room is fitted up with a large ring-spray bath. The bather stands on the cement, pulls a string, and a fine spray of sea water in the shape of a shower falls upon him; a slight pitch is given to the floor grade, and the water is immediately drained off, which gives the bath the advantage of being always clean and ready for use. A proposed addition to the comfort of passengers will be the barber's shop, which the company intends to have on its boats at an early date.

The City of Birmingham has been fitted with one of the latest and most improved propeller wheels, which is expected to add greatly to her speed and steadiness. The improvements stated are being put in all the ships belonging to the company, and the entire fleet will be equipped soon.

MAY AFFECT HELL GATE PILOTS.

Mayor's Hearing on a Bill that They Have Distinctive Boats.

The affairs of the Hell Gate pilots were discussed yesterday before Mayor Strong, when he gave a public hearing on the bill which provides that they must be equipped with pilot boats that can easily be distinguished, and also provides that any differences of opinion as to pilotage fees shall first be passed on by an official board, or rather the Port Wardens.

President Hugh Kelly of the Maritime Exchange was at the head of a committee that waited upon the Mayor to ask him to approve of the bill. He read a statement explaining the provisions of the bill, saying it was practically a revival of the law which was repealed last year. He said the Maritime Exchange members all favored the bill.

Henry C. Henderson appeared for the pilots and read a letter from Assemblyman Carlisle saying the bill was rushed through on the last day of the session and had not been sufficiently considered. Mr. Henderson argued that there was no necessity for the bill, and said the Hell Gate pilots should not be obliged to provide themselves with floating palaces or expensive schooners. They now board the vessels from City Island in rowboats. There was no complaint as to their efficiency.

The proposition to have any contest over fees referred to the Port Wardens for settlement was not right, in his opinion. Mr. Henderson said the Port Wardens were, to a certain extent, employed by the Maritime Exchange. Mr. Kelly denied this emphatically.

Henry T. Hale of the firm of J. F. Whitney argued in favor of the bill. Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke and Mr. Henderson were both of the opinion that the title of the bill was fatally defective in that the title, while stating that the bill repealed the law of 1895, did not state that it revived the law which the law of 1895 repealed. The Mayor said he would have to take the bill under consideration and examine the law.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW BRIDGE.

Rock Bottom Found in Brooklyn—Condemnation Approved.

Engineer in Chief Buck reported to the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge yesterday that the second borings for a foundation in Brooklyn had been satisfactory. Solid rock has again been discovered. The Commissioners intend to enter into contracts for various parts of the bridge structure at once.

The bill giving the Commissioners power to condemn property in this city for the approach of the bridge has met with the approval of Mayors Strong and Wurster, and is now before the Governor. The commission's counsel will go to Albany to explain the bill.

Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 13.—The Misses Ogden of New-York to-day rented their villa, on Red Cross Avenue, to Charlemagne Tower, Jr., of Philadelphia for the season. Mrs. J. H. Mahoney and Mrs. J. J. Post of New-York and G. M. Hutton of Baltimore arrived to-day and opened their cottages. Dr. and Mrs. G. B. McClellan of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Walter Gay and B. C. Potter of New-York also arrived to-day.

Funeral of H. C. Bunner.

NUTLEY, N. J., May 13.—The funeral of Henry Cuyler Bunner was held from his late residence, on Whitford Avenue, to-day. The services in the house were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Mulcahey of Brooklyn, formerly pastor of St. Paul's Church in New-York and an intimate friend of the deceased. Dr. Mulcahey delivered an address. The interment was at New-London, Conn.

MR. MARSHALL UNDER FIRE

JAMES M. WATERBURY'S PARTNER TELLS OF PERSONAL AFFAIRS.

Called in Supplementary Proceedings in the Baring, Magoun & Co. Claim—Not Much Jewelry in His Possession and Has Bought Few Clothes—Never Could Live on Less than $5,000 a Year—Father Left Him No Property.

Chauncey Marshall, partner of James M. Waterbury, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court. The examination was held at the instance of Baring, Magoun & Co., who have a judgment against Waterbury & Marshall for $131,-547.27 for money loaned.

The examination was conducted by Jacob Marks. Mr. Marshall said he lived at 295 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. He said he was not married, lived with his mother, Mrs. Jane Marshall, and was a paper manufacturer. The mills are in Brooklyn, and the offices at 150 Nassau Street, this city. He is President of the company, and a Director in a number of corporations, including the S. O. S. Bag Company, the American Type Bar Company, and the Electrical Print. He was asked:

Q.—Who is the executor of your father's will? A.—I am.

Q.—What have you done with your shares in the Consolidated S. O. S. Bag Company? A.—Don't remember.

Q.—How about your stock in the Electrical Printing Company? A.—My recollection is not clear as to it.

Q.—Did you not own one share in the Robbins Island Club? A.—Yes, and I indorsed it to my father for a debt. I owned at one time some stock in the Lawrentian Club. I am a member of several clubs, such as the New-York Yacht Club, Out-of-Town Association, Larchmont Yacht Club, and Brooklyn Club.

Q.—What income have you? A.—As President of the William Marshall Paper Company, I receive a yearly salary of $5,000.

Q.—Do you pay board? A.—I do not.

Q.—What are your weekly expenses? A.—Haven't any idea.

Q.—How much do you spend for clothing in a year? A.—I have bought only two or three suits of clothes in the last three years, that is, since my father's death.

In answer to questions as to his family expenses, the witness answered: "I support my son, who is eighteen or nineteen years old. I was divorced from my wife in 1887 or 1888, and do not know where she is now. I do not contribute to her support. I pay about $1,000 a year for my son's education, and from $250 to $500 a year for his clothes."

Q.—How much do you pay for your meals? A.—The cost varies from 50 cents to $20 a day, depending on whether I dine in restaurants or at clubs.

Q.—What jewelry have you? A.—Gold watch and chain and sleeve links, half a dozen scarf-pins, diamond ring, and shirt studs.

Q.—What did these articles cost you? A.—The watch was a present. I do not know its cost. My ring was purchased about fifteen years ago, and cost, I think, about $500. The shirt studs I wear cost about $8.50 each. I have another set about the same value, and a third, of pearl, are worth about $100. My sleeve links are worth about $50, and my scarfpins are worth from $100 to $150. I think one of my scarfpins is set with a diamond.

Replying to further questions, the witness said: "I have a horse and cart. There are no mortgages on them. The horse cost, I think, $175, and the cart $150. I am not a member of any Exchange. I have an account in the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. My balance is something over $1,000. I drew a check on it for $1,000, payable to my sister, Mrs. M. A. Place, about a week ago."

Q.—The order to appear in these proceedings had been served on you before you drew that check, had it not? A.—It had.

Q.—And you knew the order contained an injunction against disposing of your property? A.—I learned that after I had drawn the check and the money was, consequently, returned to the bank.

Q.—Don't you think you could live on less than $5,000 a year? A.—There may be people that can do it, but I never could.

Q.—Are you an heir of your father's estate? A.—I am not.

Q.—Did he leave you any property? He did not.

Q.—Have you a remainder interest in any estate property? A.—No, I am not mentioned at all in the will, except as executor.

In answer to other questions, the witness said he was a member of the firm of L. Waterbury & Co. in 1892. The bookkeeper's name was Bryant. I saw him a week or ten days ago, but do not know where he is now."

It was decided at 1 o'clock to adjourn the examination, the witness saying that he would produce the books of the Waterbury Company by 2 o'clock. When the time arrived, Mr. Marks and L. K. Probasco, attorney for the defendant, appeared before Justice Truax and argued on Mr. Marks's motion for another adjournment. Mr. Probasco urged that his client's interests should be consulted, as he was a "business man." Justice Truax looked amused as he suggested:

"I suppose Mr. Marks can suggest a very good and expeditious way of settling the whole matter."

Mr. Marks nodded his head vigorously in acquiescence, and the case went over.

DR. W. H. NAMMACK DISMISSED.

Culmination of the Trouble in Public School No. 51.

Dr. William H. Nammack, assistant instructor in Public School No. 51, has been removed by the Board of School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward. The immediate cause is a series of charges preferred against him by Principal Martin H. Ray, but the Trustees say there were other reasons for their action.

Dr. J. H. Byrne, one of the Twenty-second Ward School Trustees, who lives at 345 West Fifty-first Street, said last night: "In connection with the trouble in the school in February last, the Trustees of this ward found Dr. Nammack guilty of insubordination, but upon his promise to do better sentence was suspended. At the same time we censured Principal Ray before the Board of Education for not having brought charges sooner against Dr. Nammack. Principal Ray had, at that time, tried to shield Dr. Nammack.

"A School Commissioner a short time ago asked Ray how Dr. Nammack was doing. Mr. Ray said that Nammack was not doing as well as he could wish. Then the Commissioner said that if Principal Ray did not prefer charges against Nammack he (the Commissioner) would prefer charges against Ray. After that Ray brought charges, very mild ones, against Nammack.

"The charges under which Dr. Nammack has been dismissed are new ones, including violations of the rules laid down by the Board of Education."

Dr. Byrne also said that the charges covered "disgraceful conduct" on the part of Dr. Nammack, but he would not enter into particulars.

The Trustees held meetings to consider the Dr. Nammack case on Friday, Saturday, and Monday last. When they served on Dr. Nammack a copy of their decision, he, it is said, drew up charges against Principal Ray to the effect that he had used insulting and profane language to teachers and pupils, had inflicted corporal punishment, and had otherwise violated school laws. Dr. Nammack is alleged to have said that he had numerous witnesses to testify for him, but that the Trustees would not hear them. This the Trustees deny.

KILLED A MAN IN A PRIZEFIGHT.

Bradley Found Guilty of Manslaughter —Nolan Makes His Escape.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 13.—In the Superior Court to-day a verdict was returned by the jury in the cases arising from the recent Haverhill prizefight, as a result of which Richard Ingraham met his death. Arthur A. Bradley was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter, but not guilty of prizefighting. The mercy of the Court was recommended by the jury. Five others charged with being present and advising and encouraging the fight were discharged.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—The negligence of the New-Britain police has resulted in the escape of "Patsy" Nolan of Bridgeport, the prizefighter whose blow probably caused the death of "Johnny" Houlihan. The principals in the fight cannot be found. In the New-Britain Police Court to-day Luke Cowen, John J. Walsh, and John Farr, three spectators of the fight, were charged with aiding and abetting it. Their cases were adjourned until May 28, under bonds.

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FUNERAL OF RICHARD A. STORRS.

City Officials and Other Public Men Attend the Church Services.

The funeral of Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs took place yesterday from the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The burial was in Woodlawn. The church was crowded with city officials, public men, and attachés of the various city departments, and the immediate relatives and friends of the family.

As the coffin was borne into the church the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew and the Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman recited "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The pall bearers preceded the coffin; following it were the members of the family, and behind them walked Mayor Strong, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Supreme Court Justices A. R. Lawrence, George P. Andrews, and Joseph F. Daly. Then followed Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, former Police Commissioner James J. Martin, John D. Crimmins, Corporation Counsel Scott, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Sheriff Tamsen, Tax Commissioner Barker, John A. Sleicher, School Commissioner Wehrum, Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, Commissioner of Correction Robert B. Wright, Lieut. Col. Kipp of the Seventh Regiment, Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend, James C. Carter, David O'Brien, Charity Commissioner Faure, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Acting Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levey, and Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Gibson.

The pall bearers were former Controllers Andrew H. Green, E. V. Loew, and Theodore W. Myers, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, George E. Hoe, Charles T. Galloway, Hiram Merritt, John P. Townsend, Hiram Calkin, L. Horatio Biglow, James W. Hawkesworth, and J. D. Kurtz Crook.

Mrs. Storrs entered the church on the arm of her brother-in-law Henry J. Storrs, and they were followed by the immediate relatives, Mary Storrs, Mrs. Electar Craft, Mrs. Butterworth and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen M. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Keeler, and John S. Foster.

The attachés of the Finance Department attended the funeral in a body, and they filled the two side aisles. Each of the attachés wore a band of crape on his left arm.

The coffin was almost hidden by the floral tributes, and to either side as it rested in front of the pulpit were placed large set pieces of flowers, tributes from those who had worked under Mr. Storrs for many years.

The services were of the simplest character and consisted of the reading of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, a prayer offered by the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew and the recital of the Lord's Prayer. A quartet sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide in Me," after which the Rev. Dr. J. A. Chapman of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church made an address. Dr. Chapman spoke feelingly of his twenty-five years' acquaintance with Mr. Storrs.

"He had the heart of a woman," he said, "the firmness of a rock; in office he was kindly and conscientious; as a man he was manly, as a friend he could be relied on, as a husband he was loving and true, and as a philanthropist he was unostentatious."

IN EULOGY OF THE LATE DEPUTY.

Tribute of Estimate Board and Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners met in joint session yesterday in the Mayor's office to pay their last tribute to the memory of Deputy Controller Richard A. Storrs, who during the past nine years was Secretary of both boards.

Those present were the Mayor, Controller Fitch, City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, President Barker of the Tax Department, Alderman Olcott, Corporation Counsel Scott, and Acting Deputy Controller Levey.

The Controller offered resolutions eulogistic of the late Deputy, who he said had served the city nearly forty years and both of the boards then meeting during the past nine years.

In his death, Mr. Fitch said, the city lost a most important and unique character and a most devoted and faithful servant. The resolutions were adopted without comment, and both boards adjourned.

THE "TE DEUM" IN GLASS.

A Large Memorial Window Designed by Frederick Wilson.

There is on exhibition at the Tiffany studios, 333 Fourth Avenue, an interesting memorial window 16 feet wide by 23 feet high and containing over 100 figures. It was designed by Frederick Wilson, and is a portrayal of his interpretaion of the grat Christian hyms, the "Te Deum." It is a gift to Christ Church, Rochester, N. Y., by Aldice G. Warren.

In the upper portion of the central lancet of the window there is enthroned Christ, the King, the visible manifestation of the Godhead, to whom the opening words of the hymn are addressed: "We praise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord."

Radiating from the figure of Christ there is a brilliant light which illuminates the entire composition. Immediately within the circle of the halo are arranged the Cherubim and Seraphim. In the two outer lancets are Apostles and the Prophets of the Old Law. In the two lancets next to the cenral one are "the noble army of martyrs, the early heroes of Christianity."

In the central lancet immediately below the throne are several angels swinging censers, the smoke from which, rising toward the enthroned King, is symbolical of the praise of the Saints. At the bottom of this lancet there is seated a child playing with a two-edged sword of Herod.

In the tracery of the upper portion of the window there is a symbolical representation of the Holy Spirit, under the form of a dove, displayed upon a cruciform halo. Supporting this are the four archangels, Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, and Uriel, together with emblems of the four evangelists as prophetically described by Ezekiel.

Each character represented has evidently been studied with the greatest care, and has a marked quality that suggests portraiture. The general composition, the harmonious arrangement of the figures, the suggestion of the vast multitudes of the Church Triumphant is admirable.

The color side of the window is difficult to describe. Everywhere Tiffany Favrile glass has been used, a glass in which every color and tone sought by an artist may be found.

Reckless Blasting Breaks Windows.

A number of workmen engaged in blasting rock in a quarry near Palisade Avenue, in the old Hudson City section of Jersey City, have been particularly reckless for several days. They exploded a blast yesterday that shook the houses in the vicinity for a quarter of a mile in every direction. Window glass was broken, and a piece of rock weighing fifty pounds crashed through the window of the house of Mrs. Meta Archibald, 226 Palisade Avenue. Another piece crushed a child's carriage that stood in the yard. The police were notified, and arrested four men whom they found in charge of the quarry. They were held on a charge of criminal carelessness.

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Dr. Jaeger's SANITARY WOOLEN System Co.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual meeting of the Hahnemann Hospital Association was held yesterday, and the reports submitted were satisfactory and encouraging. These officers were elected: President—Mrs. Howard Carroll; Vice President—Mrs. Josiah M. Fisk; Treasurer—Mrs. J. Hull Browning; Secretary—Mrs. N. Anable; Executive Committee—Mrs. H. N. Nelson Stout, Chairman; Mrs. George W. Powers, Mrs. George White, Mrs. Clark Bell, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, Mrs. William Orton, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mrs. David Watts, Miss Mary L. Dey, Mrs. Lyman Fisk, and the President, Mrs. Howard Carroll, ex officio.

—The new Edgemere Hotel, at the village of that name, on the south shore of Long Island, between Arverne and Wave Crest, opens next month. The fact that the proprietor is James H. Breslin, of the Gilsey House, in this city, cannot fail to interest all who seek comfortable Summer quarters near the city. Patrons of this well-equipped hostelry can be sure of the urban luxury and the delights of an ocean neighborhood.

—Among the passengers on the White Star steamship Teutonic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, were C. C. Colby, J. R. Drexel, Robert Graham Dun, J. H. Andrews, G. P. Eustis and Mrs. Eustis, Col. C. Frankland, Graeme Harrison, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Miss Hoadley, Baroness Palludet, R. H. Moore, Col. E. H. Sartorious, Gen. Roy Stone, J. R. Barton Willing, and Alanson Tucker.

—United States Commissioner Shields has made as Master, a report that sustains the claim that Chin Yuen Sing was alive April 18, and is still alive, and that it was Chin Wah Sing who died at 8 Pell Street March 23. If Judge Lacombe sustain this opinion, Herman Marsch will have to pay $1,000, Chin Yuen Sing's bail, in deportation proceedings.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Smith of Ninety-first Street and the Boulevard, while riding in Yonkers last night, were thrown from their buggy, which was overturned. Mr. Smith struck a tree and gashed his forehead. Mrs. Smith received bruises They were taken to St. John's Hospital, and subsequently went home by train.

—Roundsman Buckley, whose reinstatement to the grade was ordered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court because he was not remanded to patrol duty by the Chief of Police, was yesterday remanded to patrol duty by Acting Chief Cortright.

—Demurrers to the indictments against the Directors of the American Tobacco Company were filed yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions by Joseph H. Choate and W. H. Fuller, of counsel. No date was set for argument.

—The strike on the Siegel-Cooper Building was settled yesterday, and the men will return to work this morning. It was first started against non-union cornice and skylight makers. Another strike at Siegel's on non-union housesmiths.

—Burglars, by breaking the glass of a show window at 123 East Houston Street yesterday morning, robbed L. Koloseus & Son of watches and jewelry worth $1,000.

—Thomas Downing, driver for a grocer, was killed yesterday by falling, while in a fit, on the stairs of 130 Avenue C.

Brooklyn.

—Application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday for the release, on habeas corpus proceedings, of Jacob Klein, who is under indictment for arson in the first degree. Klein is one of the men who figured in the case growing out of which ex-Fire Marshal Lewis and others were indicted. Justice Gaynor took the papers and said he would give a decision in a few days.

—The Eastern Branch of the Wells College Association had a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Charles M. Bellows, 149 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, yesterday for the benefit of the building fund. Mrs. Grover Cleveland was invited to attend, but she was not present. There were about 100 women at the meeting.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works has written to the architects who put in bids for remodeling the City Hall asking them to submit new plans for the tower. It must not be over 90 feet high, and its cost is not to exceed $35,000.

—The Kings County Medical Society will eat a dinner this evening in the Pouch Mansion to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Jenner's discovery of vaccination. There will be addresses by prominent physicians and laymen.

—The annual reunion of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans will take place Monday evening at the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms. This is the organization over which the late Gen. Fowler presided for many years.

—Mayor Wurster yesterday appointed Jacob D. Remsen of the Thirty-second Ward a City Assessor. The term is for five years; salary, $3,500 a year. The Mayor will appoint another Assessor in a few days.

—Philip Halpern yesterday secured a verdict of $5,000 in the Supreme Court, against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. His wife was killed on the defendant's road Aug. 24, 1895.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday fined six policemen two days' pay each for playing cards in the First Precinct Station House, on Adams Street.

—Giovanni Cacciola of 476 President Street was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Goetting for practicing medicine without a diploma.

—Deputy Fire Commissioner Barrow yesterday fined Fireman David Hyde twenty-five days' pay for being absent without leave.

New-Rochelle.

—The first inspection of the Fire Department since the Fire Commissioners were appointed was held Tuesday evening. The Commissioners sent in an order from Box 36, near the Methodist Church, to see how quickly the firemen could assemble. Relief Engine Company was on the ground in two minutes, and other companies arrived in as quick time, the distance they had to go being considered.

—The members of the First Presbyterian Church are debating the question of making the church seats free. If it is decided to continue paying pew rentals a large addition to the church structure will be made, so that those not holding pews can always be accommodated.

—The Board of Fire Commissioners gave a dinner to Fire Chief Ross and the firemen of the fire companies at the New-York Athletic Clubhouse Tuesday evening.

—La Salle A. Maynard is building a large house in Woodland Avenue on a lot adjoining his home. The architect is N. J. Burchell.

—The Fire Patrol gave a dinner at the Huguenot Hotel Tuesday evening to the members of Relief Engine Company.

—The New-Rochelle Organized Charities Society has the names of 100 applicants for work on its books.

—Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane have opened their house at Davenport's Neck.

—Mrs. E. Ruberia has opened her home, in Wingate Avenue.

Yonkers.

—The sixteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Institute was held yesterday. Miss Mary Marshall Butler, daughter of William Allen Butler, was re-elected President, and the other officers elected were: First Vice President—Miss Harriet A. Butler; Second Vice President—Mrs. William H. Doty; Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. Lindsay Porteous. The Trustees elected are the Misses Butler, Miss Mary S. F. Randolph, and Mrs. Porteous.

—The Yonkers police have succeeded in having removed every signboard that extended out over the sidewalks, obstructing neighboring places of business, and being disfigurements generally. Some of them had been in place nearly forty years. In every case the law forbidding such signs was voluntarily complied with.

—The suit of Annie Dowd of 32 Hudson Street against the city for $15,000 damages for falling on the sidewalk in Buena Vista Avenue Dec. 9, 1890, and breaking her leg was on trial before Justice Dykman, in the Supreme Court, White Plains, yesterday. It was dismissed without being submitted to the jury.

Westchester County.

—Gov. Morton has signed Mr. Husted's bill, amending existing laws, which provides that, in case Boards of Village Trustees fail to appoint officers within thirty days after election, the President of the village shall make the appointments. This amendment will enable the President of North Tarrytown, Howard H. Morse, to make appointments of a Chief, Street Commissioner, Chief of Police, police constable, Poundkeeper, and other village officers. The officials of last year have been holding over because the Board of Trustees failed to make appointments, each vote taken being a tie. A deadlock in a village board is not likely to occur hereafter.

—The last will of Mrs. Harriet E. Anderson of Katonah has been filed in the Surrogate's office. She left an estate of about $25,000. To her daughter, Lizzie A. Benedict, she gives her dwelling house and forty acres of land surrounding it, wearing apparel, jewelry, horses, carriages, &c. To Harriet Adele Anderson, a granddaughter, she gives $10,000, and to James Anderson Benedict, a grandson, also $10,000.

—The coach Enterprise, that runs between Rye Village and Rye Lake, was engaged yesterday afternoon by C. F. Ostrander. Among Mr. Ostrander's guests on the coach were Mr. and Mrs. John Jay, Miss Jay, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Morris. W. H. Catlin will take a party of friends on the coach this afternoon.

—Surrogate Silkman has admitted the will of John J. McKnight of Tarrytown to probate. Mr. McKnight was the man who made the strange request that his body be wrapped in a sheet, placed in a plain box, and taken to the cemetery in an express wagon.

—The cornerstone of the new edifice of the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, will be laid this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Bishop Potter will preside, and will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. F. S. M. Taylor, the rector, and others.

—M. H. Baxter of New-York City has moved into the Pline cottage, Larchmont Avenue, Larchmont. Among others who have opened their Summer homes in Larchmont are Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Lockett.

—A casino is being built near the Boston Post Road, convenient to

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DIFFER OVER PALISADES

CORRESPONDENCE THAT IS MARKED WITH A BIT OF ASPERITY.

W. S. Opdyke, One of the Property Owners, Suggests that W. G. Morse, Secretary of the Commission, Read the Memorial to Congress Before Questioning Its Accuracy—Mr. Morse, Having Read, Does Not Make Any Retraction.

The memorial to Congress opposing the bill of the Palisades Commissioners to "establish a Military and National Park upon the Palisades of the Hudson," signed by a score or so of men, most of whom own property along the heights, has provoked some correspondence that is marked with a bit of asperity. William S. Opdyke, one of the signers, a lawyer of this city, who owns considerable property on the Palisades, wrote recently to Waldo G. Morse, Secretary of the commission, as follows:

Dear Sir: I received a few days since your letter of the 29th ult., in which you express, on behalf of the Palisades Commissioners, regret that my signature had been appended to a memorial to Congress opposing the "Bill to Establish a Military and National Park upon the Palisades of the Hudson" introduced at the request of your commission; and in which you further state that the framers of the memorial did not give the commission any notification of their intended action, and that, judging from the newspaper reports as to the memorial, many of its allegations are incorrect.

I beg to assure you that my signature was deliberately appended to the memorial to which you refer, and suggest that you read the inclosed copy thereof before caning into question the accuracy of its statements, which I assert are unimpeachable.

This memorial pointed out that the original cost of taking the land included in the proposed park would be at least from five to six times the amount of the appropriation of $500,000 proposed in the bill introduced on behalf of the Commissioners, and that to make a park of the lands so taken would involve an enormous additional expense, and that to fit it for military manœuvers would cost a still larger amount.

The memorial further pointed out that the existing and threatened defacement of the Palisades was due solely to blasting operations upon the strip of land between the Palisades and the Hudson River; and that these operations could be forever prevented by the acquisition of the land at the foot of the Palisades at a comparatively moderate cost, without the necessity of any other or further expenditure; and the memorialists expressed the gratification they would feel if Congress deemed it to be within the power or policy of the United States to acquire the land at the foot of the Palisades and to lay out a public driveway thereon.

The memorial then pointed out that the pendency of the bill of your commission naturally prevented action to preserve the Palisades, either by the Legislature or by the public-spirited citizens thereof, and respectfully prayed Congress either to amend the bill so as to include merely the taking of the land at the foot of the Palisades, or otherwise to report the bill adversely in order that other and more feasible plans might be adopted for preserving the scenic beauty of the Palisades, to which the memorialists were all greatly interested.

The complaint that we did not give your commission any notice of our intended action, nor apply directly to your commission, seems to me to come with bad grace from Commissioners who framed their bill without consultation with those known to have been interested for very many years in the questions involved and without notice of public hearing.

A thorough study of the subject has been made for many years by those interested therein as residents or property owners, with the result that we arrived at exactly the conclusion which is stated in the memorial to which you object; namely, that the Palisades are threatened only from below, and can be protected only by the acquisition of the land at the foot of the Palisades. It never occurred to us that the United States should or could be persuaded to come to our assistance by exercising doubtful powers of condemnation for the special benefit of the citizens of New-York and its vicinity and for purposes in which the Nation at large was very slightly interested. To us from the first the scheme of proposing the turning of the wooded and rocky surface of the Palisades into a military park or drilling ground has seemed absolutely ridiculous, and we have not been surprised to find that the Congressional committees look upon the scheme in the same light. Moreover, to bare and level the Palisades plateau into a drilling ground would be one of the worst mutilations of its scenic beauty and defeat the object sought.

The memorial did not point out, as it might have done, the injustice done to the property owners upon the Palisades by the pendency of the bill in question. The threat of condemnation of this property (apparently upon an allowance of only $500,000 for what has cost the present owners many times that amount) operates practically as a cloud upon the title of the land affected, and this has already delayed if not prevented improvements which would tend to preserve the Palisades. This is an injustice which should not continue. It is certain that if any action is taken upon the bill of the commission by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom it was referred, this action will be unfavorable to the bill. This being so, why should not the bill of your commission be withdrawn?

In what I have written, I have not meant to reflect upon the personal action of the Commissioners. The powers of your commission were limited, and I believe that you have endeavored in good faith to make these powers effective within their limitations. But the scheme of the legislation under which you have acted was defective, and I believe ill-advised.

The citizens of New-York and New-Jersey at large have for more than forty years seen attack after attack made upon the beauty of the Palisades, and these States have suffered such assaults to go on without let or hindrance from the law. Time has largely healed the earlier scarifications, but the later assaults are made with the aid of steam drill and of dynamite, and are more serious than those of the old-time quarryman. I believe, however, that the danger can be averted by proper State legislation, and I know that the private interventions of public-spirited citizens can readily arrest the work of destruction for the public benefit. The National Government will never relieve us of our duties in this behalf. Yours respectfully, WM. S. OPDYKE.

In reply to this letter from Mr. Opdyke and to several others received in the past few days, Mr. Morse yesterday addressed the following letter:

Dear Sir: In reply to my letter of May 1, addressed to you as well as to others, I have received a copy of the petition of which mention was made in the papers, and some criticism that the communication was based solely upon information contained in the public prints. It may not be amiss to explain that the Palisades Commissioners, having no definite information regarding the authorship of the petition, and having found that in certain cases those signing it had retained no copy, the course pursued seemed the best adapted to develop the facts and correct certain misconceptions now fully shown to exist in the petition itself.

Even a hasty examination of the inclosed report of the Palisades Commissions will show the scope of the legislation proposed by them to have been materially misconceived by the author of the petition. In the first place, the boundaries of the Palisades Military and National Park, as laid down in the bills, are stated to be the exterior limits within which the reservation shall be located, the exact limits to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, as the uses of the Government may be found to require. It is thus apparent that the bill before Congress is well calculated to accomplish the very end described in the petition opposing it as the thing desired, for the first acquisition by the Government would, of necessity almost, be the river front. In the second place, the estimates of the cost of the property contained in the petition overlook entirely the fact (with which I personally know some of the gentlemen interested in the petition to be familiar) that the acts of the Legislatures of the States of New-York and New-Jersey extend to the owners of any property within the park as laid out; who shall deed to the United States Government their holdings, and take back leases for a term of years, under agreement with the Secretary of the Interior, with entire immunity from taxation upon their properties. This immunity is made by the statutes passed by the States, and the act now before Congress, to run with the land, and to pass to the heirs and assignees of the original holders. It is not hard to understand that a land owner offered a lease of the whole or a part of his holding for fifty or one hundred years, at $1 a year, and entire exemption from taxation on his property, and all improvements made and to be made, with the right of subdividing and selling, would make a transfer to the Government for a greatly reduced consideration; rendering the five-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation asked quite sufficient. The value of the water fronts ceded by the States and the exemption from taxation granted greatly exceed in value the appropriation asked from Congress.

These two features of the legislation seem to me to obviate many objections urged against it. Others are less important, but it may be noted that the United States Government has been expressly held by the courts to be without authority to take, as proposed in the petition, property for a public park by right of eminent domain. For three years the efforts culminating in the presentation of the plan of the commissions have been on foot. Those who appeared before Congress, and without so much as taking the trouble to consult the commissions or learn the scope of their measures, urged adverse action, leaving the impression also that they were the friends of the measure and voiced the wishes of the Commissioners in making the request, have to propose only what is fully covered by the legislation as drawn, or else as an alternative the old policy of inaction, with attempts at State legislation, futile from the fundamental political divisions of the country. It is not difficult to understand why property owners on the Palisades should wish to have nuisances below the cliffs removed at public expense, but without possibility that their holdings might be taken. Trusting you will pardon this lengthy presentation of the case, and hoping that the commissions may have the benefit of your advice and suggestion in achieving the objects desired by all good citizens, I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, WALDO G. MORSE,
Secretary Palisades Commissions of the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

Mr. Morse said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the memorial signed by Mr. Opdyke and others was by no means representative of the majority of property owners along the Palisades.

COMPLAINED OF DR. D. G. WYLIE.

Charles E. Cochrane at the Harlem Police Court—Case Dismissed.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West, was at the Harlem Police Court yesterday to answer a complaint made by Charles E. Cochrane of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

Mr. Cochrane was a prominent man in the Presbyterian Church and an elder in the Harlem Presbyterian Church. He complained that Dr. Wylie had accosted him on the street and used insulting and threatening language to him.

He told Magistrate Brann that on Monday evening he walked past Dr. Wylie's church, and at the corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street Dr. Wylie, accompanied by a policeman, approached him and said, in a rough, threatening manner:

"What do you mean, Sir, by visiting my church and calling upon the members of my congregation? I want this to cease at once or you will have to take the consequences."

Mr. Cochrane said he replied that he had been calling on personal friends, and had not visited the church, whereupon Dr. Wylie repeated what he had said.

Dr. Wylie denied Mr. Cochrane's statements, and said that he had merely accosted him and asked him not to make any further trouble with the church and congregation. He added that Mr. Cochrane had been a source of great annoyance to him, to the Rev. Dr. Ramsay of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and to the Rev. Dr. De Witt of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. Mr. Cochrane last year made trouble in Dr. Ramsay's church, charges were made against him before the Presbytery, and his connection with the church was severed. He appealed to the Synod, which sustained the action of the Presbytery.

Dr. Wylie admitted that he supported the action of the Presbytery and thus incurred Mr. Cochrane's enmity, which had been shown by the circulation of documents and by the inciting of factions in the church.

Mr. Cochrane declared that he was merely doing his duty in exposing ill doing in the Presbyterian Church, and that he was ready to abide by the consequences of his acts.

Dr. Wylie said that he had no intention of abusing or threatening Mr. Cochrane, but simply wanted him to abstain from further annoyance.

Magistrate Brann said he was satisfied with Dr. Wylie's explanation, and dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Cochrane, when he left the courtroom, said that he would be heard from again.

No Change in Bridge Lighting.

The bill providing that incandescent electric lights of not less than thirty candle power shall be placed on each side of the Brooklyn Bridge and along the entire length of the bridge railroad tracks at intervals of not less than fifty feet, and that these lamps shall be lighted when there is a fog, was before Mayor Strong yesterday for a public hearing. Bridge Trustee Henriques appeared in opposition to the bill and read a statement from Chief Engineer Martin, in which it was pointed out that there are now incandescent lights of 2,000 candle power at intervals of 100 feet, and that thirty-candle-power lights at intervals of 50 feet, which it is believed were meant to take the places of the 2,000-candle-power lights, would be practically useless, and they might be dangerous in a fog. No one appeared in favor of the bill, and the Mayor said he would disapprove it.

Robert Downing Wins.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Justice Bradley of the District Circuit Court to-day denied the claim of Charles D. Koppel of New-York for $7,200 damages from Robert Downing, tragedian, for producing and playing the tragedy, "Samson," which Koppel claims is his property.

GREATER NEW-YORK'S MAIL

CHANGES THAT MAY BE MADE IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Consolidation Might Be Ordered So as to Bring the Territory Within the Boundaries of the Enlarged District—Postmaster Dayton Thinks Sub-Divisions Might Be Created, Brooklyn Being Placed in Charge of an Assistant with Authority.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, speaking yesterday of possible postal arrangements for the Greater New-York, said:

"The power of the Postmaster General to create a postal district which shall include the boundaries of the Greater New-York would seem to be included in the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provide 'that he may discontinue any Post Office where the efficiency of the service requires such discontinuance, and also that he may establish within any Post Office delivery branch offices and prescribe the rules and regulation for the government thereof.'

"Some technical questions might arise as to the right of the Postmaster at Brooklyn or Long Island City to 'hold his office' until the expiration of the terms for which they were appointed, but I am of the opinion that the power to increase the area of postal districts so as to include existing offices rests with the Postmaster General, as I have said.

"Postmaster General Wilson, who has demonstrated the benefits derived by the extension of postal district areas, relieves the problem of any doubt as to the practical good that must follow from it, and I am quite sure that if Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn were asked his opinion, he would say that since the fourteen offices have been included within the district of the Brooklyn Post Office the service has been greatly improved, and with economy to the department. Applying this illustration to the Greater New-York postal proposition, the same result must follow on a larger scale.

"It must be conceded by all knowing anything of the subject that the postal district of the Greater New-York would establish an organized system whereby the department at Washington would be enormously relieved of an infinity of details, and, better than that, the district itself would represent an entity where responsibility would have to be accompanied with power in the Postmaster, and, assuming that the Postmaster of Greater New-York were possessed of capacity, the public would quickly see the utility and advantages of this extensive area in the handling and delivery of the mails.

"The details of the organization of such an extensive postal district would require careful consideration and minute calculations. Having made that last statement, I rather hesitate about giving my views as to the plan of such organization, and therefore what I shall say must be taken as an individual rather than an official view, because, after all, the department at Washington, when it takes up the subject, will dispose of it according to its best judgment, probably by the appointment of a commission to make inspection, obtain data, and report to the Postmaster General.

"As I look at it now, the Greater New-York will doubtless be divided into districts. In that event I should say that the Brooklyn district, for instance, would be in charge of an Assistant Postmaster, who would be held originally responsible, and to whom all subordinates in that district would report, he reporting to and obtaining his instructions from the Postmaster, as in the Metropolitan District of London under similar conditions. Such Assistant Postmaster would have charge of the discipline of the force and pass upon delinquencies, subject to appeal to the Postmaster.

"The main offices would be the centre of supplies, the nomination or appointment of subordinates, the collection and deposit of all revenues, and the drawing of checks for the payment of salaries, &c. The Postmaster, being in receipt of daily reports from the Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn or any other district, would transmit the same to the department at Washington. With such an organization in force, the department at Washington would correspond with the Postmaster only, and he would have to assume responsibility for the postal administration of Greater New-York.

"The economy of administration upon this plan would follow from the diminution in the number of Postmasters, and harmony and celerity of management arising from a supervision at hand, instead of a supervision by correspondence, say 200 and odd miles from the seat of operations. What the department proposes to do in the matter of Greater New-York postal service I do not know; personally I have no ambition to increase my responsibility or labors.

"Selfishly speaking, I should prefer to leave that to my successor. If the department intends to place this plan in operation, I shall of course, as in duty bound, render whatever assistance I can. Postmaster Sullivan has a deservedly high reputation for the efficiency of the Brooklyn Post Office, and I can wish the citizens of Brooklyn no better fortune than that he shall remain in the service so long as he is willing or desires to do so."

NO NOISE OVER GREATER NEW-YORK

Brooklyn Consolidationists Not Permitted to Fire Cannon.

The members of the Consolidation League in Brooklyn wanted to celebrate the signing of the Greater New-York bill yesterday by firing 100 guns from Fort Greene.

Mayor Wurster was first applied to for the necessary permit. He sent Senator McNulty to the Police Commissioner, who in turn advised the Senator to call on Commissioner Woodruff, as the latter has charge of the parks.

Mr. Woodruff refused to give a permit. He said of his action:

"The idea of making this demonstration did not commend itself to my mind from any standpoint whatever. The gentlemen who presented the request stated that the consolidationists wanted to do it as a matter of glorification. I do not think that any use of the public parks of Brooklyn is a proper one which has for its purpose the exultation of one body of our local citizenship over another body. No Commissioner would grant the privilege to celebrate the victory of one political party over another in this manner. The spirit with which the most prominent anti-consolidationists have accepted the action of the Legislature and the Governor does not deserve and should not receive such treatment at the hands of the consolidationists, and I do not believe the great rank and file of the latter are or can be in sympathy with it. Furthermore, the end of this controversy has not yet been reached, and it seems to me poor policy on the part of the consolidationists to create at this stage any bitterness of feeling on the part of the anti-consolidationists."

WOOED HER MONEY AWAY.

Then Widow Riechwein's Lover, Who Was Married, Tried to Escape Her.

NEWARK, N. J., May 13.—George Stammler, who is employed as a bartender in Bloomfield, was arrested there last night, and is now in the county jail awaiting the arrival of extradition papers from New-York. Mrs. Barbatta Riechwein, a widow who lives in Sixteenth Street, New-York City, made the complaint on which the man was arrested. She accused him of stealing $2,000 from her.

According to Mrs. Riechwein's story, she met the young man at the home of her cousin, and it was a case of love at first sight. Stammler asked her to become his wife, but she was not willing to accept on such short notice. On Feb. 22 she promised to marry him, and soon after that Stammler settled down at her home. She furnished him with money, which he spent with other women. Suspicion that he might be a married man was never dreamed of by the widow, until one day she found in his coat pocket a letter addressed to him. It was from his "dear wife" in Monheim, Germany, and announced the death of one of his children.

"That was enough for me," said Mrs. Riechwein, "and when George came home I gave him the cold shoulder. I told him he had deceived me, and then I told him about the letter in his coat."

Stammler, she said, quieted her by saying he was going to get a divorce, but that he needed money to go to the old country. He promised to marry her when he should come back. He got the money, went to Germany, and came back on the next steamer, without the divorce. He steered clear of the widow, but she learned that he was in this country. Then she decided to find him, and get her money back. She heard that he was working in Bloomfield, and applied to Justice Post there yesterday for a warrant for his arrest.

When the couple met at the station house last night there was a war of words in German between them. The prisoner admitted that he got $1,500 from the widow, but said he could not marry her, as he had a wife and child.

"You rascal. You swindler," she rejoined. "I have got you now. I don't want you to marry me. I wouldn't have you. I want my money, or I will see that you are taken care of." Justice Post committed Stammler to the county jail to await papers from New-York.

HELP ASKED FOR VACATION SCHOOLS

A Good Summer Work That Benefits the Young Poor.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued its yearly appeal for help in carrying on the vacation schools. The appeal says:

While the families of the well-to-do obtain Summer refreshment by the seashore or among the hills, thousands of children in New-York find no holiday diversion beyond the hot and dusty streets of the city.

For two years the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has advanced the funds required for the teachers' salaries of the vacation schools, which are maintained during the six weeks of the heated term in July and August. The cool and well-ventilated class and assembly rooms of the public school buildings afford a most acceptable contrast to the hot rooms, narrow courtyards, and crowded streets—the usual playgrounds for the boys and girls of the neighborhood.

No textbooks are used. The teachers are rather the leaders of the children in their little games and kindergarten exercises, as well as the instructors of the pupils in the use of tools, music, clay modeling, drawing, and sewing. The advantages of these schools are free to every child willing to attend.

For 1894 the average attendance was 933, at a cost of 1.5 cents per day for each child.

For 1895 the number of attendances was 98,880, with a daily average of 3,296. The cost of the six weeks' term was only 5.6 cents per day for each child.

In response to last year's appeal the New-York public subscribed $5,778.40. Of this the association expended $5,775.96. The liberality of the Board of Education, the cordial co-operation of the teachers, the eager response of the children, and the small cost of the great result, proved so encouraging that the managers of the association have now pledged $5,000 to repeat the experiment this year, the Board of Education having unanimously authorized the use of several school buildings.

Besides the health and improvement of the children thus directly benefited, we are hopeful of the continued approbation of the Board of Education, and of the ultimate extension of manual training and kindergarten instructions to a place of greater usefulness in the methods of our public schools.

The appeal is signed by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the association. Contributions should be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, marked "For the Vacation Schools."

Farmers in Need of Rain.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 13.—The drought in this section of Connecticut has assumed serious proportions and is causing much anxiety on the part of farmers. Practically no rain has fallen since April 21, when the fall was a third of an inch. Vegetation is rapidly drying up, and unless the drought is speedily terminated the hay crop will be spoiled.

Revenge Tried by Poison.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 13.—A young colored girl, May Bell, attempted to poison Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bradley, with whom she lived, this morning by putting a large quantity of bed-bug poison in their coffee. The girl had been punished several times for running away, and took this method of revenge. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley will recover.

ALFRED SMITH'S BURGLARS

THOUGH MASKED AND HAVING PISTOLS THEY WERE GENTLEMANLY.

Detained Mr. and Mrs. Smith in Bed While They Secured the Money and Plate That Mr. Smith, on Invitation, Told Them Where to Find—Asked that No Outcry Be Made for Ten Minutes, and Were Favored.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Smith of Weehawken received an early morning call yesterday from three masked burglars. The interview lasted about half an hour. It was exciting and unpleasant.

Mr. Smith occupies a handsome cottage on Weehawken Heights, which is separated from Weehawken proper by the Paterson Plank Road. It is a secluded part of the town, and contains mainly residences of wealthy persons. This section of the town is rarely visited by the police. All the public buildings are in the lower section, adjoining the river front.

Mr. Smith's cottage is on Gregory Avenue, near the Paterson Plank Road. It stands alone upon the brow of the Palisades. It is surrounded by trees, and is an ideal place for an undisturbed burglary.

Mr. Smith's family consists of his wife and four children. The eldest child is a boy sixteen years old. The children went to bed early Tuesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Smith sat up reading until after 11 o'clock. They were awakened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning to find two men in their room. The burglars wore the conventional slouch hats, and their faces were concealed by handkerchiefs. Each man held a lighted candle in his left hand and in his right carried a revolver. One revolver was pointed at Mr. Smith, the other at his wife.

"Don't attempt to make any outcry," said one of the burglars, quietly, but firmly. "If you act sensibly and make no alarm, we will not harm you. All we want is your money and valuables, and when we have secured them we will leave quietly."

These may not be the exact words the burglar used, because Mr. Smith, in telling the story later, had to rely entirely upon his memory, as, he said, he had no opportunity to take notes.

Mr. Smith told the burglars that he had but $135 in the house. It was in a drawer in a desk, which Mr. Smith pointed out. He also told the burglars where they would find the silver plate.

Mrs. Smith had no thought for the money or the plate. She asked the robbers not to go up stairs, as there was nothing of value on the third floor. But the children slept there, she said, and she feared they might be frightened.

One of the burglars told her she need have no fear for the safety of the children or the servants. A companion was posted at the foot of the stairs. So long as the occupants of the upper floor kept quiet they would not be disturbed.

While one of the burglars kept guard over Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the other ransacked the room, securing the $135 from the desk and some jewelry. He then went down stairs and secured the plate. He also took some wearing apparel.

While this was being done, Mr. Smith's son Alfred, the boy before alluded to, heard the noise and started down stairs. He was warned to go back and keep quiet. As the man at the foot of the stairs was also armed with a revolver, the boy obeyed the order.

When the burglar who was gathering the plunder had secured everything of value he could find, he called to his companions. Before they went away they said good-night and warned Mr. and Mrs. Smith to keep quiet for ten minutes if they valued their lives.

The one who stood guard at the foot of the stairs, and who heard Mrs. Smith ask that her children be not disturbed, stopped at the door and told her that the boy whom he had seen coming down stairs was a pretty large child. He added that the boy was big enough to make as much trouble for them as they could make for him if he were armed.

Altogether, they seemed a very gentlemanly trio, notwithstanding their predilection for acquiring other people's property by the right of annexation.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith waited until the ten minutes had expired. Then they called Alfred down stairs. He said he had watched the men from an upper window, and that they had gone along the Hackensack Plank Road toward Union Hill.

As they passed under the window he heard one of the men say they would have to hurry to get through with another house they intended to rob, adding that he did not want to go home until $1,000 worth of plunder had been secured.

When it was deemed safe, Alfred went to the street and blew a call whistle until a policeman arrived. This officer blew another alarm, and was shortly after joined by two other officers. Together they scoured the neighborhood, but no traces of the burglars could be found. No other house in the vicinity was robbed.

Mr. Smith estimates the value of the plate, jewelry, and clothing taken at $600.

He could give no description of the burglars, except that one was short and stocky and wore a beard. The other was smooth shaven, and appeared to be about twenty-five years old. The third man they only caught a glimpse of, and could tell nothing about his appearance.

To Sail on the Normannia.

The Normannia of the Hamburg-American Line, which is scheduled to sail this morning for Hamburg, will carry 450 cabin passengers. Among them are Baron von Zedlitz, Baron Raban von Raab, Col. John W. Bishop, Dr. Carl Beck of Chicago, Dr. Charles Bernacki and Mrs. Bernacki, Dr. B. Beinhart of Chicago, Capt. Dodd and family, A. De Grieff, Paul Gumbenner and family, Dr. W. S. Halsted of Baltimore, Dr. Julius Henkel of Detroit, Capt. Ingenohe of Hongkong, Dr. F. Lange and Mrs. Lange, Dr. R. W. Long and Mrs. Long of Cincinnati, Dr. S. Lustgarten and Mrs. Lustgarten, Dr. Oll S. Missik of Chicago, Charles H. Steinway and Mrs. Steinway, Victor de Uelar of Mexico, Capt. John Wallen of Petrolla, Ontario, and R. C. Barthold and Mrs. Barthold.

ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS

Steps Taken to Complete a National Organization—Officers Chosen.

The Order of Founders and Patriots of America, which now has organizations in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, met yesterday in the Governor's Room in the City Hall and perfected arrangements for the establishment of a National organization.

Representatives from each of the States mentioned were present, the list including Col. Frederick Dent Grant, Police Commissioner; John Quincy Adams, W. W. Goodrich, ex-Congressman J. J. Belden, Henry Hall, Ralph E. Prime, H. Lincoln Morris, and W. A. Halsey.

The association is made up of descendants of those who settled in this county prior to 1653 and of those whose ancestors fought in the Revolutionary War.

A constitution was adopted for the National society. Col. Grant presided. All arrangements were made to carry on the work of organization in all States where there are men eligible to membership. It is an organization of men. The following officers for the National society were elected:

Governor General—Col. Frederick Dent Grant; Secretary General—John Quincy Adams; Treasurer—Gen. J. F. Morris; Attorney General—Morris P. Ferris; Historian General—Prof. Ergleston; Register General—Howard S. Robbins; Chaplain General—J. Fulford Folsom; Counsellors for one year—James J. Belden, E. P. Cone, F. L. Hill, T. W. Birchnell, L. C. Hopkins, Henry Hall, E. C. Lee, C. B. Corwin and E. N. G. Green.

GOLDEN-HAIRED GIRL A THIEF.

Wore a Confirmation Robe and Unsuspected Because Innocent Looking.

Louise Behnstedt of 142 East Eighty-ninth Street, who is fourteen years old, pretty and of innocent appearance and golden-haired, stood before Magistrate Cornell, at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with pocketpicking and shoplifting. She wore a confirmation dress and white slippers.

Her accuser was a detective employed in a Third Avenue dry goods store, who said that she had visited it from time to time during the past three weeks. Complaints of losses of portemonnaies and other property were coincident with her visits, but her guileless appearance shielded her from suspicion until Tuesday, when she was watched, as several stories of depredations hinged on "the little girl in white."

Louise carried a small market basket, and, using it as a mask, she attempted to pick the pocket of a woman, getting nothing. She left the store to return and steal two rings at the jewelry counter, and afterward two pins. At the notions counter she did more pilfering, and then picked the pockets of two women, taking their purses. She was removing a five-dollar bill from one of the purses when she was tapped on the shoulder and asked to go to the office of the Superintendent, where, confronted by the evidence in her possession, she confessed that she was a thief. She would not say if any one prompted her to steal.

The prisoner was remanded to the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children pending inquiry into her history and associations.

WORK OF CAPITOL COMPLETION.

Separate Contracts Favored by Some of the Commissioners.

ALBANY, May 13.—The new Capitol Construction Commission to-day prepared a list of men who are to go to work Saturday. Only 300 men will be employed. When operations ceased, a few weeks ago, in the construction department, 700 men were employed. Nearly all of the old foremen will be retained.

The question of making awards for completing the building by contract was discussed, but action was deferred until to-morrow, when Commissioner Aldridge will be present. There is one bid to complete the whole work by contract. Bids are also in possession of the commission from a half dozen contractors to do certain portions of the work, which, when figured together, show that they would complete the building for $143,000 less than the one bidder, who wants to take a single contract for the whole work.

Commissioners Saxton, Hodges, and Russell are disposed to let contracts to the several bidders for separate portions of the work, believing that the item of $143,000 which would be saved would offset any advantage which the State would gain in giving the whole work to one contractor at the figure bid.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

A Short Meeting Held by the Board in Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Venezuelan Commission held a meeting to-day for the first time in three weeks, all the members being present except Justice Brewer, who has gone to San Antonio to attend the funeral of his daughter.

Marcus Baker, cosmographical expert of the United States Geological Survey, who has been assisting the Venezuelan Commission since January, has been formally detailed by the Secretary of the Interior to perfect the maps of the disputed territory, and to collect upon copies of the commissions base map all the geographical and historical information thus far accumulated by the commission.

The long promised Venezuelan evidence has not yet materialized.

To Visit Washington's Headquarters.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 13.—June 15 is the date selected by the Sons of the Revolution of New-York for their visit to Washington's headquarters, and a committee is now at work preparing for their reception and entertainment. Mayor Odell will deliver the address of welcome at the historic spot, and Chauncey M. Depew will respond. The programme includes a visit to West Point, with imposing military exercises in honor of the guests.

THREE JURORS SWORN IN

TWO HUNDRED TALESMEN EXAMINED IN FLEMING MURDER CASE.

Most of Them Excused Because They Had Conscientious Scruples Against Inflicting the Death Penalty—Edward A. Brooks Was Afraid the Hypothetical Question Might Weary His Brain—Accused Woman Appeared to be Cheerful.

The third juror was secured in Recorder Goff's court yesterday for the trial of Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming on the charge of having killed her mother, Mrs. Evalina M. Bliss, with poison, on Aug. 30, 1895.

The three jurors are Charles B. Poor, a wine dealer at 44 Beaver Street; David S. Hotaling, a real estate dealer at 96 Broadway, and Charles Sam, a boot and shoe dealer at 2,284 Third Avenue.

Mrs. Fleming looked cheerful when the proceedings of the third day began yesterday. Her babe had passed a comfortable night in the Tombs, and she slept well. Florence Bliss, her half-sister, was in court early.

There were only 17 talesmen left out of the 200 summoned when the work of hunting for the third juror was begun. The first one called was Mr. Sam. He said he had no prejudice against the infliction of the death penalty. Mr. Sam proved to be acceptable to both sides, and was sworn in.

Several talesmen were excused because they said they had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre created a little sensation when he asked Benjamin Gutman, one of the talesmen, this question: "Do you know the defendant at the bar, called Mrs. Fleming, her real name being Livingston?"

"I object," said Mr. Brooke, "to the defendant being spoken of by any other name than that mentioned in the indictment."

"Will you deny that her name is Livingston?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I am not denying anything, but I am objecting, and that most particularly," said Mr. Brooke, "to your casting any reflection upon this lady in your questions. The defendant is indicted as Mrs. Fleming, and by this name shall she be called."

The question was withdrawn, and Mr. Gutman was excused, having "conscientious scruples."

Edward A. Brooks, Jr., who is in the stationery business at 81 John Street, was a nervous talesman. He said he had no scruples against the death penalty, and added:

But I would grieve to the last day of my life if I were on a jury that convicted a woman of murder. I would rather forfeit a large sum of money than be on the jury. I would be afraid of the long hypothetical questions. My brain would get so tired before the end of the question came that I would get confused and lose the drift of it altogether.

I do not think that my health would be able to stand the strain, and this trial, judging by others, would be so long that I would get mentally and physically broken down.

My doctor told me that I have got to be careful or I would have apoplexy. My mother died from apoplexy, and I have got to be very careful about my diet.

Mr. Brooks spoke in a very pathetic tone of voice and looked appealingly at Mr. Brooke.

"My doctor," said Mr. Brooke, "has given me similar advice, but I think the fact of being on a jury and doing your duty would be the very best thing for your health."

This talesman was excused with reluctance by Mr. Brooke.

William H. Turner of 86 Leonard Street was excused because he knew one of the counsel for the defense.

The panel was exhausted at 1 o'clock, and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. Then talesmen were brought in from the other parts of the General Sessions Court.

Philip F. Reilly, who had been summoned from Part IV., was being examined by Mr. McIntyre, when Mr. Brooke objected. Mr. Brooke contended that, under the old Code of Civil Procedure, talesmen could not be summoned from other parts of the General Sessions Court.

"The defendant," said Mr. Brooke, "is entitled to have a list of the talesmen submitted to her before the opening of the court, and I cannot waive her right in this case."

The Recorder said that it had been the unquestioned custom heretofore in General Sessions, when the panel was exhausted in one part, to summon talesmen from other parts. But he sustained Mr. Brooke's objection, and said that another panel of 100 talesmen would be on hand this morning. The court was then adjourned.

After the adjournment, Mrs. Fleming kissed Miss Bliss affectionately, and then returned to the Tombs.

Considering Capt. Healy's Case.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Carlisle has before him the case of Capt. M. J. Healy of the Revenue Marine Service, recently tried for alleged offenses of a serious nature. It is not known what disposition will be made of the case, but it appears to be settled that Healy will not be dismissed from the service. It is believed among the department officials that he will be suspended, perhaps just the date of his retirement, if Congress shall authorize the general law for the retirement of revenue marine officers for age and service. Healy's case has excited a good deal of interest not only on account of the prominence of the accused officer, but because of the general complaints against him from officers who served under his command in the Pacific. The charges were originally published some months ago in these dispatches and, in the main, allege intemperance. Since his trial, Capt. Healy has been on waiting orders.

Gold Under Official Lock.

The Clearing House Committee met yesterday afternoon to complete the official formalities attendant on the recent transfer of the $32,000,000 of gold coin, owned by the associated banks, to the vaults of the Clearing House Association's new building. There were present, of the committee, E. H. Perkins, Jr., Chairman; George G. Williams, Henry W. Cannon, and James T. Woodward; also William A. Nash, Chairman of the association. The vaults were inspected, the combination locks were officially adjusted, and the proper entries were made on the records.

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The Ram

By Cutcliffe Hyne.

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Maddox, an English skipper, and Fletcher, a sea engineer, have both been unfortunate in their management of vessels, and are out of a job. Both are courting an attractive widow, a Mrs. Plate of Cullercoats, who tells each separately that she will not consider their suits unless they secure permanent positions. They combine, and with the aid of another man, a young fellow with means, they purchase at a low price an old Dutch steamer which has been abandoned. The young man, Crackenthorpe, stipulates that he shall go along, and they sail with a cargo for the Mediterranean. Crackenthorpe confides to his partners that he also has been put on his mettle by a widow whom he wishes to marry, and this is why he is undergoing the penance of a sea voyage, he being a hopeless victim of seasickness.

PART II.

Capt. Maddox looked far out over the twinkling blue Mediterranean. "Ah!" he said, thoughtfully, "I know just such another. So does my chief engineer. Well, Mr. Crackenthorpe, there appears to be three of us come to sea on this rotten old beast for precisely the same reason. I hope that you and I get home when the time comes, and find what we want."

The tramp steamed gaspingly along her way across the warm inland sea, and she made Monte Toro, in Minorca, at eight bells of midday. But evening fell before she steamed between the old fort and the new, which squat at the entrance to Port Mahon, and by the time she had worked her way up the narrow harbor and come to an anchor against the quays night had fallen and lights were beginning to kindle in the windows of the red-roofed houses above. The passenger went ashore and reveled at the feel of the unswaying cobblestones beneath his feet. And ashore he staid, living at Bustamente's hotel, while the Teva remained in harbor.

It had never occurred to the other two partners that Mr. Crackenthorpe was anything more than a passenger, and consequently a little stroke of business which he did came to them as an airy surprise. Port Mahon is almost dead to trade in these latter days. It bustled once when the English were in possession; it still held life so long as the traffic of the seas was done by sailing vessels, which required a harbor of refuge, and it continued to breathe while the United States used it as a naval port. But when the ships of this last power in their turn went to Genoa, Port Mahon drooped its head and folded its hands in resignation. Trade it had practically none, and its picturesqueness was too far from Mr. Cook's regular routes to be turned into a profitable asset.

In view of these things, the two practical men had no dream of picking up a charter from where they were, but intended to run in ballast to one of the Italian ports and try from there; and so they were much cheered to learn that they might load up on good freights without changing their berth. There is a cotton factory just outside the city, where 300 excellently pretty Mahonese damsels transmute raw Cuban cotton into wearable fabric. It was for the business of taking back this manufactured article to Cuba that the Teva was chartered, and it was Crackenthorpe who, by making friends with various gentlemen ashore, had gained her the offer. There was no doubt about that, any more than there was strong doubt as to whether or no the delicate Teva could get across the broad Atlantic without foundering. The skipper gloomily put this to the passenger as he dropped his pilot just outside the forts.

Mr. Crackenthorpe took off his pince-nez and put them carefully in his pocket. "My dear Capple," he said, "I quite understand that, but it is a matter altogether outside my province. I am going down below now, and it is probable that I shall stay there, a picture of ill health, till this unpleasant steamer either sinks or gets into harbor again. If you and Fletcher can keep her on the top of the water, and if you can make a quick passage, I shall be most devoutly thankful to you. But I am both mentally and physically unable

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

McKINLEY BOOMERS NOW AT WORK ON WALL STREET.

Private Wires Hot with Messages Assuring the Financial Community that the Ohio Man Is Sound on Currency Questions—Speculation Very Limited and Thoroughly Professional—Further Gold Shipments—London a Moderate Buyer.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The McKinley boomers have directed their attention to Wall Street, their effort being in the first place to explain away the currency record of their candidate, and in the second to convince the financial community that whatever opinions he may have held in the past, he is to-day wholly in favor of the gold standard. Every office having private wires from Washington and the West had dispatches to-day from friends of the candidate, who, while admitting that they had no right to speak by authority, asserted that they were satisfied that the Ohio man was sound on all financial questions. The marked similarity of the language of several of these dispatches was sufficient to show that they had a common origin.

London bought a few stocks to-day, notably Louisville and Nashville, which closed at 50⅜, a net gain of 1⅜ points. The buying was attributed to the improved outlook in the foreign political situation. It was announced late in the day that the Transvaal prisoners recently sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines had received clemency and that they would be simply held under police surveillance for a few years. The Che-Foo incident was also regarded with less apprehension. Domestic news was not unfavorable. There were engagements of $1,500,000 gold for shipment to Germany on to-morrow's steamer, but the lower rates of exchange showed conclusively that the exports were made under special arrangements which removed them from the field of regular exchange transactions. The Burlington Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. Railway earnings included an increase of $33 489 for Northern Pacific and a loss of $30,000 for Missouri Pacific, both for the first week in May.

Speculation was at a low ebb, the transactions amounting to considerably less than 100,000 shares. The active stocks were Sugar, Tobacco, and St. Paul, and they all ended with fractional gains. Leather preferred was strong on talk of a dividend in the near future. There was some buying on the Gas State Gas on the belief that the legislation sought from the Massachusetts Legislature would be secured and that with the consolidation of all the gas interests in Boston, the stock ought to sell at higher figures. The bulk of operations, however, was confined to professional traders and the fluctuations of the day were really of little significance.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $98,938,565; balances, $5,024,283; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $482,115.

Money on call in London 1½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾@68¼. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53@53½.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$24,053,565
Imports for same period: Mexican	18,983,771
Net exports	$5,069,794
Net exports to date, 1895	18,218,351
Net exports to date, 1894	22,916,591
Net exports to date, 1893	47,003,546

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—50c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 75c premium; telegraphic, 50c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

There was scarcely any feature, except dullness, to the railway bond market. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

St. Paul & Omaha con 1

DECLINED.

Brook. Elev. 1st..... 1¼ Read. 2d pf. inc.....1
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s..1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firmer. The 4s, 1925, advanced ¼, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ⅜. There were sales of $10,000 of the latter at 109 and $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1891		94½
4s, r, 1907	108½	109¼
4s, c, 1907	109¼	110½
4s, r, 1925	117¼	117¾
4s, c, 1925	117½	117¾
5s, r, 1904	112½	113
5s, c, 1904	112½	113
Currency 6s, 1897	103½	--
Currency 6s, 1898	105¾	--
Currency 6s, 1899	108½	--
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	--
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	--

In State securities, $35,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 84.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mechanics'	180
American Exch'nge	168½	Merchants'	184
Broadway	230	National Union	200
Central National	122	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	285
Citizens'	125	New-York County	600
Commerce	204	Ninth National	112
Continental	134	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	188
First National	2,900	Park	288
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Phenix	107
Fourth National	180	Republic	148
Gallatin National	295	Seaboard National	167
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	312	State of New-York	105
Imp. & Traders'	535	Third National	105
Irving	137½	Tradesmen's	95
Lincoln National	250	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	207	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	110

There was a sale of 2 shares of Fourth National at 181.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 50¾; St. Paul, ⅜, to 79; Erie, ⅜, to 14⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 6, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 17⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 98½; New-York Central, ⅛, to 99¼. Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 61; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 27½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15⅝. British consols advanced, 3-16, to 111⅝, for money, and ¼, to 111¾, for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—John A. McCall and Silas B. Dutcher were elected Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank yesterday to fill vacancies in the board caused by the retirement of James G. Cannon and John A. Bush.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Chatham National Bank, Second National Bank, Standard National Bank, and National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150		140	152	16
American Cotton Oil	58	58⅝	58	58⅜	+ ⅜	58¼	58¾	200
*American Sugar Refineries	128	128⅝	123	124⅜	+1	124	124⅝	12,478
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103½	103¾	103¼	103¾		103	103½	472
American Tobacco	65¾	65¾	64¾	65¼	+ ½	65⅜	65⅝	10,130
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜	15⅛	15¼	1,410
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜	22⅝	23	1,000
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛	17½	17⅝	350
*Bay State Gas	28½	29	28½	28½	+ ½	28½	29¼	1,900
Canada Southern	49½	49½	49¼	49¼		49¼	50	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¼	16¾	17	400
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼			99½	50
Chicago Gas, t. r	68	68¼	67⅞	68¼	+ ¼	68	68¼	3,885
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78⅝	79⅛	78¾	79⅛	+ ¾	79¼	79½	4,385
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛	104½	104⅝	322
Chicago & Northwestern pf	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼		148		50
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78⅛	+ ⅜	77½	77⅝	10,932
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128	128	128	+ ⅜	125	128½	150
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	70⅛	+ ½	70⅛	70¼	1,774
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼	33¾	34	170
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	1	1	1	1			1½	12
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	- ¼	28½	29	505
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼		2½	3	10
Consolidated Gas Company	157¼	158½	156	158½	+1	159	161	1,705
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛	13	14	300
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	17⅜	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅝	18⅛	18¼	2,360
Erie	14¼	14¼	13½	14¼		14⅛	15	100
Erie 1st pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	-1⅛	37½		200
General Electric	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+ ½	34½	34⅝	1,120
Laclede Gas	27¾	27¾	27	27¾	+1	27	27¾	500
Lake Shore	150	150	148⅞	148⅞		149	150	83
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	50⅜	49¼	50⅜	+1⅜	50¼	50⅜	7,528
Manhattan Con	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105¼	+ ⅝	105¼	105⅜	1,487
*Metropolitan Traction	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	-1	106	107½	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	78	78	78	78	-1½	78	81	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	51	51	51	51		49¼	50½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25½	- ⅛	25½	25⅝	750
Missouri Pacific	24⅞	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜	25¼	25⅜	1,711
Morris & Essex	164	164½	164	164½		163	166	106
*National Lead Company	25	25	25	25			25¼	1
*National Lead Company pf	91	91	91	91		91	91⅝	15
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	173	173½	173	173½		173	174	45
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	23½	23½	23½	23½			23¾	10
Norfolk & Western	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛				100
Norfolk & Western pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+1		4½	208
North American	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛		5⅞	810
Northern Pacific	½	½	½	½				100
Northern Pacific, t. r	¾	¾	¾	¾			⅝	⅞
Northern Pacific pf., t. r	12	12	12	12	- ¼	11⅝	12⅝	225
Pacific Mail	26	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛	26	26¼	650
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11½	12	11½	12	+ ⅜	12	12⅛	1,590
St. Paul & Omaha	43	43	43	43			44¼	50
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	124	124		124	125	200
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜	19⅝	19¾	445
Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜	9⅝	9¾	404
Southern Railway pf	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜	29⅞	30	404
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27	27⅜	26¾	26⅞		26⅞	27	5,745
Texas Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾		8¾		200
Union Pacific, t. r	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛	7¾	8	600
U. S. Cordage pf	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	9⅝	10	200
United States Express	40½	40½	40¼	40½		40	43	33
*United States Leather	9¼	9⅝	9	9			9⅝	2,674
*United States Leather pf	64	64¾	63⅞	64¾	+ ¾	64¾	65¾	8,489
United States Rubber	23	24	23	24	+ ⅛	23½	24¼	400
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛	6¾	7	200
Wabash pf	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅝	17⅝	18	950
Wells-Fargo Express	97	98	97	98		97	100	33
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¼	+ ¼	85¼	85½	338
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛	9⅞	10	910
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36	37⅝	36	37⅝	+1	35	38¼	208
Total sales								94,026

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Amer Cotton Oil Co 5s	103	Minn & St Louis 1st	
1,000	103	Pacific Extension	
Atch. Col & Pacific 1st		2,000	121¼
1,000	33	Mo. Kan & Texas 1st 4s	
Atch, Topeka & San Fe		1,000	85¾
Gen 4s	79¼	Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d	
5,000	79¼	1,000	58⅞
28,000	79	5,000	58½
2,000	78⅝	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
1,000	79	4,000	65¼
1,000	79¼	N Y Central 1st Coup	
7,000	79¼	1,000	119¾
1,000	79¼	N Y Central Deb 5s	
Adjustment 4s		8,000	107
1,000	41	N Y & Putnam 1st	
5,000	41¼	1,000	103
3,000	41	Nor & West Gen Mtge	
1,000	41¼	1,000	123
7,000	40⅝	Nor & West Adjmt 7s	
6,000	40⅝	1,000	109
8,000	40⅝	Northern Pacific 1st 6s	
10,000	41⅝	11,000	116
6,000	41	North Pacific 1st Reg	
Austin & Northwn 1st		10,000	116
10,000	87	North Pacific Cons 5s	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st		Trust Co Certfs	
4,000	93¾	Assented	
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s		25,000	49¾
5,000	100¾	North Pacific Term 1st	
Buffalo, R & P G M 5s		8,000	107½
5,000	97	Oregon Short Line 6s	
Canada South 1st Gtd		Trust Co Certfs	
6,000	109	1,000	112¾
Central of N J G M 5s		Oregon S L & U N Con	
3,000	119¼	Trust Co Certfs	
7,000	119	8,000	65½
Cent of New-Jersey 1st		Pennsylva Cos Gtd 4½s	
Conv 1902		5,000s2OF	113
3,000	117	Pennsylva Cos 4½ Reg	
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st		11,000	111½
Series A		People's G & C Chicago	
1,000	116⅝	1st Cons 6s	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		5,000	99½
15,000	108	Philadelphia & Reading	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		2d Pref Inc	
1,000	74¼	Trust Co Certfs	
Chicago, B & Q Cons 7s		1st Installment Paid	
2,000	138¾	1,000	18
Chicago, B & Q Deb 5s		3d Pref Inc	
4,000	99½	Trust Co Certfs	
Chicago, B & Q Conv 5s		1st Installment Paid	
5,000	104⅜	1,000	15¼
Chicago, Bur & Quincy		Phil & Reading Gen 4s	
Denver Div 4s		Trust Co Cts Stm Assd	
2,000	95¼	2,000	79⅜
Chicago, B & Q Sp. S F		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
2,000	103⅜	1,000	90
Chicago & East Ill Cons		Rio Grande Western 1st	
1,000	124½	5,000	76
Chicago & E Ill Gen 5s		3,000	75¾
10,000	99½	Rome, Water & Og Cons	
Chicago & Ind Coal 1st		3,000	116¼
1,000	97¾	St Jo & Grand Is 1st	
Chicago & N Pacific 1st		Trust Co Certfs	
Trust Receipts		2,000	44¼
10,000	45¼	5,000	44¼
5,000	46	10,000	44½
Chi & N W Ext 4s		St L & Iron Mountain	
2,000	102¼	Cairo, Ark & T 1st	
Chi, R I & Pac Ext 5s		1,000	102¾
10,000	105	St L & Iron Mount 2d	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		1,000	100
1,000	96¾	St L & S F Con 4s	
C, St P, M & O Cons		1,000	33
1,000	128	South Pacific of Cal 5s	
C., St. P. & Ind. Cons		Consolidated	
3,000	134½	10,000	91
Col, H V & T G M 6s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000	88	2,000	92½
3,000	89½	Southern Railway 1st 5s	
Denver & Rio Gde 4s		29,000	92¾
2,000	92	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		3,000	90
3,000	100½	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	
Fort Worth & D C 1st		4,000	22¼
Trust Co Certfs		9,000	22
2,000	65	11,000	21¾
Cal, Har & San An		3,000	21¾
Mex & Pac 1st 5s		12,000	21¾
11,000	90½	1,000	22
H & Texas Cen G M 4s		Union Pacific 1st, 1896	
9,000	69½	3,000	103⅜
Kansas Pacific 1st Cons		Union Pacific 1st,	
Trust Co Certfs		1897	103⅜
11,000	3	8,000	103¼
5,000	72½	Union Pacific 4s, 1808	
2,000	103	4,000	104¼
Knoxville & Ohio 1st		4,000	104½
1,000	115	2,000	105
Keokuk & D M 1st		Union Pacific 1st, 1899	
Laclede Gas Light Co		6,000	104⅞
of St Louis 1st 5s		10,000	104⅝
10,000	91¾	U P, Denver & Gulf 1st	
25,000	91¾	5,000	38½
1,000	91¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
4,000	91¼	1,000	106
4,000	91¼	5,000	106
14,000	91¼	1,000	105¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st		2,000	106
2,000	102	Wabash R R 2d	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st		5,000	75
Gtf	100	Wabash Deb Series B	
Long Island G M 4s		4,000	25¼
4,000	96	1,000	25¼
Michigan Cent 5s, 1902		19,000	25⅛
1,000	115	West Shore Gtd 4s	
Mil, L S & W Con		4,000	106
2,000	104	Registered	
Milwaukee & St Paul		500	105
Iowa & Minn Div		Wisconsin Cent Co 1st	
5,000	126	Trust Co Certfs	
Southern Minn Division		1,000	39
2,000	117½		
Terminal 5s			
1,000	112¼		
Total sales			$691,500

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The local market today was moderately active and recovered slightly from its reaction of yesterday. The feature was Storage Battery stocks. The common advanced from 34 to 35½, and the preferred from 35 to 36½. There was also some activity in Pennsylvania Steel stocks. The common closed at a net gain of ⅛ and the preferred was up ⅝ per cent. Welsbach declined to 54⅞. In the tractions Union advanced from 18⅝ to 18¾, and the others were ⅛@¼ better, except Metropolitan, which declined ⅛, to 106½. The market in the last hour was very dull and closed steady.

Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180	Lehigh Valley	50	50½
†Boston & New-York Air Line pf	5	10	Lehigh Nav.	40	41
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½	Leh. & Wilkesbarre	5	6
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	143	--	Little Schuylkill	50	--
Brooklyn Traction	190	195	Minehill	50	--
Central Trust Co	1020	1030	Northern Central	50	--
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	31	--	Northern Pacific	5	6
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	--	Norristown	50	--
Commercial Cable Company stock	158	--	Penna.	56	56½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	--	Penna. & N. Y. Canal	50	--
Consolidated Ca. Heating stock	25	30	Phila. & Erie	30	31
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	59	62	Phila. & Reading	11½	11⅝
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101	Phila. & Western	13	14
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	96	98½	Scranton	50	--
Continental Trust	168	175	Shamokin	50	--
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	--	53	Spruce Creek	50	--
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R	100	167	Union	50	--
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery			Warwick	50	--
5 per cent. scrip	100	102½	Wyoming Valley	50	--
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101	Wyoming Val. pf	50	--
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	340	Adams	25	--
Ensley Land Co	¾	1¾	Allegheny Co	10	--
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	68	78	Allen	10	--
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	89	214	Am. Bell Tel.	205	206
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	765	--	Am. Cable Co.	10	--
Fidelity and Casualty Co	400	--	Am. Dist. Tel.	10	--
Fort Wayne Gas stock	90	93	Am. Tel. & Cable	10	--
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	94	99½	Bell Tel. of Pa.	50	--
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.		99	Cambria Iron	50	--
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¾	Catasauqua Manf.	50	--
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69	Consol. Coal	50	--
Fourth National Bank	180	184	Elec. Stor. Bat.	50	35
Gallatin National Bank	295	305	Elec. Stor. Bat. pf	50	36
Garfield National Bank	450	--	Electric Co.	50	--
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	109	Electric Co. pf	50	--
Grand Rapids Gas stock	57	60	Elec. & Peo's Trac.	50	--
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	86½	88	Elec. & Peo's Trac. pf	50	--
Guaranty Trust Company	395	405	Empire Steel	50	--
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	--	Empire Steel pf	50	--
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co	67	70	Erie Telephone	50	--
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	99	Gen. Electric	50	--
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5	Green Mountain	50	--
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24	Keystone Telephone	50	--
†Hoboken Land Imp. Co. 5s	102½	--	Lehigh Coal & Nav.	50	--
Hudson River Telephone stock	55	58	Lehigh Zinc & Iron	50	--
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	545	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Indianapolis Gas stock	135	138	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75½	77	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
International Ocean Telegraph	106	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Iron Steamboat	6	7½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Journeay & Burnham	40	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Kings County Traction	45	46½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Knickerbocker Trust Company	185	200	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Lafayette Gas stock	97	100	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	95	97	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Lawyers' Surety Company	95	100	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	21	28	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	81½	83	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	69½	72	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Lorillard Company pf	100	101½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†Madison Square Garden stock	13¾	15	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Manhattan Trust Company	138	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1910	101	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49	51	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	84½	87½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.		242	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
National Citizens' Bank	129	131	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
National Bank of Commerce	203	207	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	97	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
National Wall Paper stock	70	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Newburg Electric 6s	99	105	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Newburg Electric stock	52	66	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R	2¾	3½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	30	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1¼	3	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37	38	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	74	77	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	103½	104	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	93¼	94	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. Lond. & Imp. stock	49	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	125	127	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
New-York Air Brake Company	6½	8½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	850	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	9	10	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
North Shore Traction pf	79½	81	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	114½	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†N. Y. Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	102½	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	83	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Pennsylvania Coal	330	340	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Postal Telegraph & Cable	87	88	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Pratt & Whitney	6	12	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†Pratt & Whitney pf	62	72	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Real Estate Trust Company	165	--	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Retsof Mining Company bonds	--	48	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	97	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
Second Avenue Railroad stock	163	167	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6s	50	--
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110	Leh. Coal & Nav. 6

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company

4% Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds
(Part of an Issue Limited to $75,000,000.)
SERIES D.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1945.
INTEREST MAY 1ST AND NOVEMBER 1ST.
IN NEW-YORK.

Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Company by Endorsement on Each Bond.

Coupon Bonds in Denomination of $1,000 Each, with Registration Provision.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 102 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

Particulars of the financial position of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company and other details are stated in a letter from G. B. Roberts, Esq., President of the Company, copies of which can be obtained upon application at the offices of the undersigned.

The Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, May 15th, 1896, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

BONDS AWARDED UPON SUPSCRIPTION ARE TO BE PAID FOR MAY 20TH, 1896.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers and in Frankfort-on-Main by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen.

SPEYER & CO., KUHN, LO. B & CO.,
30 BROAD ST., 27 AND 29 PINE ST.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1896.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
5% BONDS OF 1925.

(LOAN OF 1885.)

In consequence of the appointment of Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and with a view to the protection of the interests of the holders of the above-mentioned Bonds, we invite holders of such Bonds to deposit the same, with all Coupons attached, at our office, on or before June 1, 1896, subject to an agreement dated April 10, 1896, between Speyer & Co. of New-York, Speyer Brothers of London, and the depositing Bondholders. Copies of such Agreement may be obtained on application at our office.

We will buy, on the terms of the Agreement, the Coupons and interest installments maturing August 1, 1896, on deposited Coupon or Registered Bonds, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should make default in paying the same when due.

Trust Receipts will be given for Bonds deposited, and such receipts will be exchangeable for engraved Bearer Certificates. Application will be made to the New-York and London Exchanges for the listing of these Certificates.

Speyer & Co. and Speyer Brothers will make no charge against depositing Bondholders for their services.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

New-York, April 21st, 1896.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

St. Joseph & Grand Island
RAILROAD COMPANY:

In accordance with Committee's advertisement dated April 17th, 1896, a meeting of the holders of the above-described certificates will be held at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, third floor, Room A, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on the 19th day of May, 1896, at 2 P. M.

Copies of the plan and proxies for holders who may be unable to attend said meeting can be had on application at the Central Trust Company of New-York, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, and at Melville, Fickus & Co., Ltd., 75 Lombard St., London, England.

Dated May 5, 1896.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
Henry Budge,
William L. Bull, } Committee.
Gordon Abbott,
William Strauss, Counsel.
J. N. Wallace, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, | and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;

$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,
will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an installment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS A BONDS,
SECOND MORTGAGE CLASS B BONDS,
INCOME BONDS OF 1889.

To the Holders of Union Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for the above-named Bonds:

The time for the payment of the balance of the cash assessment on the above-mentioned bonds—being two per cent. on the par value thereof—has been extended to and including the 15th day of May, 1896.

Reorganization Certificates should be presented and payment of the balance of the assessment be made on or before the **15th day of May, 1896**, in New-York at the office of the **Union Trust Company of New-York**, 80 Broadway; in London at the office of **Baring Brothers & Co.**, Limited, and in Amsterdam at the office of **Messrs. Hope & Co.** The certificates for the preferred stock of the new Company are now ready for delivery.

Holders of Reorganization Certificates who shall fail to pay such balance of the assessment on or before May 15th, 1896, but who shall pay on or before June 1st, 1896, will be required to pay **a penalty of one per cent.** in cash on the par amount of the bonds represented by their certificates, in addition to the balance of said assessment; and after June 1st, 1896, payments if received at all will be subject to such additional penalty as the Committee may prescribe.

New-York, May 1, 1896.

EDWARD KING, Chairman;
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO de POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ.
Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - 1,000,000.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles B. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David H. King, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

[No. 1375.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,028,441.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		186.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		371,750.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		49,506.50
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		425,437.37
Due from State banks and bankers		43,742.43
Checks and other cash items		42,112.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		288,038.33
Notes of other National banks		660.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,995.02
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$666,169.50	
Legal-tender notes	617,157.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	250,000.00	1,533,686.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		13,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		5,000.00
Total		$8,131,996.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	162,084.31
National bank notes outstanding	270,000.00
Due to other National banks	889,513.09
Due to State banks and bankers	181,640.29
Dividends unpaid	420.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,240,271.60
Demand certificates of deposit	18,940.76
Certified checks	117,144.80
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,022.29
Total	$8,131,996.65

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, H. P. DOREMUS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1896. A. DENISON JONES, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
THOS. W. ADAMS,
HENRY RANDEL,
JOHN H. WASHBURN, } Directors.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$814,510.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		236.07
United States bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		824,375.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		59,720.98
Due from State banks and bankers		1,255.09
Checks and other cash items		7,199.35
Exchanges for Clearing House		125,001.72
Notes of other National banks		7,280.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		262.65
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$318,304.95	
Legal-tender notes	40,755.00	
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	20,000.00	379,059.95
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		9,000.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		10,000.00
Total		$2,438,031.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	147,676.15
National bank notes outstanding	180,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,688,739.64
Time certificates of deposit	3,691.40
Certified checks	17,923.95
Total	$2,438,031.14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
L. A. E. COLSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. COLSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of May, 1896. D. C. WHEARTY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Directors.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,

[No. 1261.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7th, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,051,664.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		46.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,235.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		351,505.27
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		137,111.51
Due from State banks and bankers		7,968.19
Checks and other cash items		20,721.90
Exchanges for Clearing House		64,207.21
Notes of other National banks		635.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,140.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$167,626.00	
Legal-tender notes	143,689.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	10,000.00	321,315.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		18,000.00
Total		$2,132,789.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	55,805.46
National bank notes outstanding	39,360.00
Dividends unpaid	50.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,742,152.23
Demand certificates of deposit	27,391.70
Certified checks	49,145.47
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,506.41
	6,821,195.81
Total	$7,816,471.27

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1896. HENRY B. GIBBONS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. B. FOSDICK,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Directors.
JOHN W. AITKEN,

[No. 5,003.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
STANDARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$434,618.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,930.09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,000.00
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		8,090.49
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		64,009.65
Due from State banks and bankers		6,009.31
Checks and other cash items		2,889.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		16,640.02
Notes of other National banks		1,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		51.56
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$26,229	
Legal-tender notes	135,000	
		161,229.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,669.00
Total		$756,127.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,962.96
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$479,770.40
Demand certificates of deposit	2,100.00
Certified checks	3,886.36
Cashier's checks outstanding	407.50
	486,164.26
Total	$756,127.22

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, A. BURROWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. BURROWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1896. GEO. W. VAN DERLIP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. P. DOREMUS
W. R. BROWN,
COURTLAND E. HASTINGS, } Directors.

Hudson River Telephone Stock.
New-York & Pennsylvania Telephone Stock.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Board of Directors
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
65 Broadway.
New-York, May 13th, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 6th day of June at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 2d day of July, 1896. By order of the Board.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
59 Broadway, New-York, May 13, 1896.
The transfer books of this co. will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. May 15, 1896, to the morning of June 2, 1896.
W. L. HURBELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
New-York, May 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of this institution will be held at the institution, at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY afternoon, May 19, 1896, at 2 o'clock.

At the close of the meeting members will be afforded the opportunity of making a thorough inspection of the institution in its daily routine.

Carriages will be at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station, West Side Elevated Road, to convey members to the grounds of the institution. AVERY T. BROWN, Secreary Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
of the City of New-York.
271 Broadway, Cor. Chambers Street.
New-York, May 13, 1896.

At a regular meeting of the Directors of this bank, held this day, Hon. John A. McCall, President of The New-York Life Insurance Company, and Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, President of The Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, were unanimously elected members of the Board.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of the Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at No. 36 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.
Dated New-York, May 6, 1896.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on RIVINGTON, FORSYTH and ELDRIDGE STREETS, in the Fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may within ten days after the first publication of this notice, May 13th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 27th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, May 12th, 1896.

HIRAM A. MERRILL, WILLIAM J. MORAN, PETER McGUINNESS, Commissioners.
MICHAEL FENNELLY, Clerk.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," in relation to the Flower Surgical Hospital.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, May 15th, 1896, at 1 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 5th, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, May 11th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 10th, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York Subsistence Stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, vinegar, soap, candles, canned articles, gelatine, tapioca, flavoring extracts, olives, oil, (olive,) sauce, (Worcestershire,) tobacco, toilet soaps, kitchen and laundry materials, handkerchiefs, matches, paper, (toilet,) towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked: "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened June 10th, 1896, and addressed to Major F. F. WESTON, C. S., U. S. A.; THOMAS WILSON, Lt. Col. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York, May 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 26, 1896, and then opened, for new compound engine, &c., for U. S. Steamer "Ordnance." Specifications, blanks, &c., can be had here. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed Proposal for Engine, &c., for Steamer "Ordnance," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK

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Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

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of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY LOWER MARKETS, WITH SPECULATION MODERATE.

Trading Chiefly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Easier—Oats Firmer and Quiet—Provisions Lower and Dull—Cotton Moderately Active and Lower—Coffee Fairly Active and Easy.

There was less activity in grain, although prices were more irregular and unsettled, through the trading by local scalpers and switchers, while the West was a trifle better at the close, and brought about a steadier feeling here. Provisions were dull and a shade lower on the heavy receipts of swine at the West. Cotton was unsettled and only moderately active, with prices lower at the close. Coffee had a fair trade and followed Europe in its decline.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16 @ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western, steam	4.87 @ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@ 5⅞
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	11 @ 8½
Copper, lake	11.00 @ ..
Lard	3.02½@ 3.05

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with trading mainly local scalping and switching, and the close steady at ¼@⅝c decline, as following the West....Spot was ¾@⅞c lower, but closed firm, with a light demand; sales, 23,000 bushels, to shippers, including 15,000 bushels No. 2 red at 77c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 79c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 2⅝c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 39,879 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 178,423 bushels; receipts, 41,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 279,491 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and irregular, closing weak at ⅛@¼c decline, with only a local scalping trade....Spot was more active on export account at easier prices; sales, 76,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 46,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, part at 36¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35@36c, delivered; 1,000 bushels low mixed at 35½c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 35½c, elevator....Receipts, 110,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 242,797 bushels....Clearances hence, 189,906 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 443,213 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and firm at ¼@¼c advance, without special feature, and influenced entirely by the West....Spot were less active and unchanged; shippers took 110,000 bushels white, clipped, and No. 2 white, clipped, on private terms, and 183,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 24¾@25c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white, 23½@24c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 22@25c; track white, 26@28¾c for 60,000 bushels....Receipts, 265,000 bushels; exports, 2,515 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	65,000	69½@70⅜	69⅜
June	10,000	69⅝@70	69½
July	1,920,000	69¼@70⅜	69⅜
September	145,000	69⅝@70¼	69¾
December	65,000	71⅝@72	71½
Total	2,205,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May		@ ..	35½
July	180,000	36¼@36⅝	36¼
September	10,000	37⅜@37½	37⅜
Total	190,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	20,000	24¾@24⅞	24⅞
June		@ ..	24¾
July	30,000	24¾@ ..	24¾
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—Winter grades show considerable weakness and a light call, while Spring had a better inquiry at steady prices; sales, 14,500 bbls, including 6,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.95; 300 bbls straights at $3.65; 1,050 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$2.90; 200 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.50 in sacks; 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.75, and 4,200 bbls patents at $3.50@$3.60; City Mills sold 1,400 bbls patents and 1,000 bbls clears at quotations....Arrivals, 6,271 bbls and 15,466 sacks; exports, 3,570 bbls and 2,751 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,441 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.85.

RYE—State nominal at 46c; Western, 44@44½c.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut and ground, $2.80@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a lull over trading at all points, without variation of moment in prices. However, there were signs of some of the holders showing more of a desire to ascertain a rate at which large lots could be sold. But it is a poor time to expect exporters to respond to any disposition to sell, as they are becoming more depressed over taking full supplies of any of the fats, in consideration of the yielding lard and tallow markets and the enormous outputs of the products. A lot of 200 bbls prime yellow was sold here at 25½c, but there were other parcels to be had at 25¼c, while 25c was bid, and about 500 bbls were offered to exporters for July delivery at 25c, without prompting buying interest. A lot of 100 bbls prime yellow was sold latterly for August delivery at 25c. Crude in barrels, had 21c bid, while held at 21½c....LINSEED had a moderate inquiry; American at 43c, boiled at 45c, Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 40@50c, while Western sold at 45@46c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 13.—Oil closed $1.22, the only quotation; Standard Oil Company's price, $1.22.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs at the West yesterday were 81,000 head, making up for the deficiency of the day before. These large offerings caused a loss of tone for the products, which were down 5 for pork, and about 2½ points for lard and bellies. The modified values were more held than supported by buyers. There was no growth of interest among cash buyers, while speculation was slow. Chicago estimated the hog receipts for to-day as 25,000 head.

LARD—Eased off at the West 2½ points, where demands were slack from all sources, and was dull and tame here on a practically unimportant trading, with absence of any interest and little expectation of material demand from either the United Kingdom or Continent until the situation here looks healthier. At the West, May was at $4.52½@$4.55, closing at $4.55; July was at $4.62½@$4.65, closing at $4.62½ bid; September at $4.77½@$4.80, closing at $4.77½. Here there was a lot of 50 tcs cash sold at $4.90, closing nominal at $4.85. May option nominal at $4.87. City steam was steady at $4.25, at which there were sales of 130 tcs; also, sales of 400 tcs iron-bound pkgs at $4.90. Refined was dull: Continent quoted at $5.30, and South American at $5.50. Brazil kegs at $6.60. Compound at 4¾@4½c, as to quality.

PORK—The exporters were doing little here, taking only 100 bbls mess. A lot of 200 bbls family mess was sold at $10. The West was down 10c, and reacted 5c, with May there closing at $7.57½; July was at $7.60@$7.72½, closing at $7.65. September at $7.77½@$7.90, closing at $7.80@$7.82½. Quotations: For mess, $7@$7.50; in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $11@$12.

CUTMEATS—There was a full supply of most cuts on offer, and an easy range of prices: sales of 40 bxs clear bellies, at 4½c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4½c; 10-lb average, 4⅝@4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The pressure to sell short ribs was a little more general at lower prices by 2½@5 points, with the full h

48 cars to be sold. Trade opened quiet, and prices 10c lower all around, and, with a slow market to the close, the yards were not fully cleared. There was no export demand. Two cars of corn-fed Colorado steers sold at $4.30@100 lb; inferior to choice parsive do at $3.80@$4.00; a car of distillery fed do at $4.25; stags and oxen at $3.25@$3.80; bulls at $2.75@$3.65, and 1 yearling do at $2.50; poor to good cows at $1.80@$3.30; 2 head at $1.50. City-dressed native beef sides were weak at 6@7½c per lb. London and Liverpool cables quoted American steers dull at 9@9½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 7@7¾c at the former place and 7½@8c at the latter; American sheep weak at 11@12c per lb, dressed weight. Glasgow market at 10@10¼c for live cattle and weak at 11½@12½c for live sheep, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, in the Germanic, to Liverpool, 1,800 quarters of beef, and, in the Paris, to Southampton, 1,840 quarters, all for Eastmans Company; also, on the Rialto, to Newcastle, 97 cattle and 356 sheep, for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. To-morrow the Kansas City will take out 250 cattle for Meyer & Houseman.

MILCH COWS—Receipts were 250 head, including 137 head for the market. Demand slack and prices were rated $2 per head lower on all grades, and a comfortable number remained over. Common to choice cows, calves included, sold at $20@$45 per head, and some very inferior stock at $15@$18.

CALVES—Receipts were 4,711 head, all for the market. Opening sales were at an advance of 25c over Monday's prices, but later the market weakened and prices fell off fully 25c on good veals, and bids at the close were 50c lower than early in the day. The decline was marked on common and medium veals. About 625 calves were likely to be carried over. Not many milks on sale. Inferior to prime veals sold at $3.75@$5.25 100 lb; a very few fancy at $5.50. Bulls sold at $3@$3.50, and at $4.75 was about the best offer that was obtainable for choice lots. Dressed calves slow at 7@9c for country-dressed veals, 5@7½c for city dressed, a few extra near-by calves selling higher; little olive veals were at 2½@4c, and dressed buttermilks at the same figures.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 40½ cars, or 9,246 head—2 cars consigned direct to city butchers, and 38½ cars for the market; yesterday common, counting the 3½ cars held over yesterday, there were 42 cars on sale. Sheep were in fair demand at well-sustained prices for handy weights; heavy sheep slow and weak. Yearling lambs, quality considered, sold at about Monday's figures, and Spring lambs were dull for the common and medium grades, while good stocks met with fair demand; 6½ cars of stock were to sell at a late hour. A few medium unshorn sheep sold at $4 100 lb; common to choice clipped do at $3@$4; 2 good choice wooled lambs at $5.75 per head; other do at $4@$5.30; 4 cars of Maryland and Virginia Spring lambs at $3.50@$4 per head; State and Buffalo Spring lambs at $3.25@$4, and a lot of Buffalo culls at $1.50. Dressed mutton in fair demand at 6½@8c; dressed yearling do at 8½@10c, and dressed Spring lambs at 9@12c. Country dressed were quoted at $1@$5 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts were 45½ cars, or 7,396 head, including 110 head for sale. Market dull and weak at $3.90@$4 100 lb; the latter intended; although choice light State pigs would probably bring $4.10 and possibly a little more. Country dressed dull at 4½@5c for medium and 5½@6c for light weights.

BUFFALO, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,202 head; total for week thus far, 13,168 head; for same time last week, 9,350 head; consigned through, 4,193 head; to New-York, 2,640 head; on sale, 39 head; market opened steady; closed dull; light butchers' steers, $3.85@$4; stockers, $3.50@$3.70; veals steady at $3.50@$4; extra, $4.25@$4.50. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 14,960 head; total for week thus far, 36,080 head; for same time last week, 35,360 head; consigned through, 2,560 head; to New-York, 800 head; on sale, 2,400 head; market opened slow and lower; closed dull, with five loads, late arrivals, unsold; Yorkers, good weights, $3.65@$3.70; light, $3.70; light mediums, $3.70@$3.75; good heavy, $3.40@$3.45; pigs, $3.70@$3.75; roughs, $3@$3.15; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 26,600 head; for same time last week, 23,600 head; consigned through, 400 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 4,000 head; market opened active and a shade to 10c higher for lambs; sheep steady; closed about steady; early sales, prime to good lambs, $4.60@$5.10; fair to good, $4.30@$4.50; culls and common, $3.70@$4.25; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.50@$3.75; culls to fair, $2.75@$3.25; heavy export lambs, $4.60@$4.70; late sales, common light Spring lambs, very dull at $3@$4; good to prime, $6.50@$8.

EAST LIBERTY, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; prime, $4.20@$4.30; good, $4.10@$4.20; good butchers', $3.80@$4.10; rough fat, $3.33.65; bulls, stags and cows, $1.75@$3.50; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40; veal calves, $4@$4.60; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3. Hogs—Receipts light; market slow; prime mediums, best Yorkers, $3.60@$3.65; common to fair Yorkers, $3.50@$3.55; heavy hogs, $3.45@$3.50; roughs, $2.50@$3; pigs—Supply light; little demand and market steady; prime, $3.65@$3.75; good, $3.60@$3.65; fair, $3.20@$3.40; common, $2.75@$3; culls, $1@$2; choice lambs, $4.50@$4.90; common to good lambs, $3.50@$4.25; Spring lambs, $5@$7.

KANSAS CITY, May 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 13,500 head; market dull and 5c lower; light, $3.10@$3.30, medium, $3.30; heavy, $3@$3.10; pigs, $3@$3.30. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market steady; native steers best, $3.70@$4; fair to good, $3@$3.70; cows and heifers, one head, $3@$3.60; fair to good, $1.75@$3; bulls, $2.25@$2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.10@$3.80; Texas and Western steers, $3@$3.50; calves, $3@$3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; market steady to 10c lower; lambs, $3.90@$4.25; muttons, $3@$3.75.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,203 head; market steady to strong; native steers, $2.90@$3.95; cows, $2.40@$2.50; Texas steers, $2.70@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,123 head; market steady; heavy, $3@$3.10; light, $3.10@$3.30; mixed, $3@$3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 7,024 head; market slow and shade easier; native, $2.35@$3.25; lambs, $4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, May 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 11,000 head; market firmer; 10c higher; common to choice steers, $3.50@$4.40; stockers and feeders $2.85@$3.90; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.25; calves, $3@$4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 29,000 head; market firm early, but easy and 5c lower later; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.25@$3.42½; common to choice mixed, $3.20@$3.45; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.50; light, $3.30@$3.55; pigs, $2.75@$3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 17,000 head; market easy; inferior to choice, $2.50@$3.90; lambs, $4.25@$4.90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 55s; prime mess dull at 45s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 47s 6d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 lbs, dull at 44s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 28s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 27s 6d. Long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 25s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 24s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, new, 43s; do, finest colored, dull at 41s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 19s 9d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s. Resin—Common firm at 9s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 6½d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 5s 3½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 2½d; May dull at 3s; June dull at 3s 1½d; July dull at 3s 3d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20s@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, May delivery, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, value; May and June delivery, 4 20-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 16-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 11-64@4 12-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 3-64@4 4-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 61-64@3 62-64d, value; November and December delivery, 3 59-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 59-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 59-64@3 60-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 60-64@3 61-64d, sellers.

LONDON, May 13.—The offerings at the wool sales to-day were 13,419 bales. The sales were conducted by Helmuth Schwartze & Co., wool brokers, who report that the attendance of buyers and the competition of bidders maintained their previous features. There was a fair show of Tasmanian wools, which were bid for with animation; the largest part being secured by Hudders-field spinners. There was also a full run of good show of greasy Cape of Good Hope and Natals, which were secured by Yorkshire buyers. The transactions and the prices obtained were: New South Wales—Scoured, 1s 5d@2s 9d; greasy, 1s 5½d; locks and pieces, 5¾d@1s 3½d; greasy, 4¾@10d; locks and pieces, 5d@8½d. Queensland, 1,200 bales—Scoured, 1s 1d@1s 2½d; locks and pieces, 1s@1s 2d; greasy, 6½@10d; locks and pieces, 7¼@9d. Victoria, 4,300 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 10d; locks and pieces, 6d@1s 4d; greasy, 4¾d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 5½@9d. South Australia, 600 bales—Scoured, 1s 1d@1s 8d; locks and pieces, 10@11d; greasy, 4@7½d; locks and pieces, 4½d. Tasmania, 800 bales—Greasy at 7½d@1s 2½d; locks and pieces, 3¾@10d. New-Zealand, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 3½d; locks and pieces, 7½@11d; greasy, 6d@1s 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 800 bales—Scoured, 7¾d; greasy, 5¼@6½d. Plate River, 400 bales—Greasy at 5¾@7¼d. A sale of wool was also held to-day at which 6,400 bales were offered, chiefly Persian; there was a good attendance of buyers, and a brisk sale, prices maintaining parity with the prices realized at the last sales; the market was fully cleared of the offered, although much of the inferior grade, the bulk of which was Awassi, was withdrawn, owing to the high limits.

LONDON, May 13—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing, 96° test, and 11s6d@12s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 12s 3d; August, 12s 8¾d. Linseed oil, 18s 4½d per cwt.

HAVANA, May 9.—Dullness has prevailed in the sugar market during the past week. It is now almost certain that the 1895-6 sugar crop of Cuba will not exceed 150,000 tons for export, the rainy season having set in and the rebels apparently being determined to blow up every estate which does not continue operations. This state of affairs, together with the certainty of an improvement in prices abroad, is influencing the market there and holders continue reluctant to dispose of the small lots of sugars in their hands. Following are the ruling quotations: Centrifugal, 93° to 96° polarization, 5.75@6; molasses sugar, 87° to 90° polarization, 4.50@4.75.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7 15-16c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 1,414 bales; gross, 1,419 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,609 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 131,732 bales.

GALVESTON, May 13.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 1,096 bales; sales, 378 bales; spinners, 83 bales; stock, 28,834 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 769 bales; exports, coastwise, 791 bales; sales, 8 bales; stock, 25,350 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A SIX-STORY STRUCTURE FOR THE CLEARING HOUSE LOT.

Sales of Broadway Property—Third Avenue Railway's Purchase—To-day's Offerings at Auction.

The plans were filed yesterday for the building which is to take the place of the old Clearing House at the northwest corner of Pine and Nassau Streets. The new structure, as was stated in THE TIMES, will not be a sky scraper. The plans provide for a building only six stories high. On top will be a garden for the benefit of the Lawyers' Club, now in the adjoining Equitable Building. The corridor of the club projects in the air over the lot formerly occupied by the Clearing House, and many were wondering what would become of it when the new building was put up. The filing of the plans yesterday settles the matter.

Donald Mackay bought the Clearing House property for $725,000. He sold it to James G. Wallace, who filed plans for an eighteen-story building to take its place. Such a building would be a necessity in order to make the large investment pay. After the plans were filed, and while the work of tearing down the old building was in progress, the property was bought by John E. Searles, the President of the Western National Bank, who is one of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His purpose was to put up a structure with an entrance to the Equitable Building. The one for which plans have been filed is the result. Ultimately, it is expected that the entire square will be covered with a taller building than those now there, but this will probably not be the case for a number of years.

On behalf of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, a tract of land has been bought from Isaac Dyckman, extending from Two Hundred and Sixteenth to about Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, and from the King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River. A wharf will be built on the river to receive coal and other freight for the railway. Power houses and other structures will be built on the land by the company.

The Jacobs estate has sold to the New-York Realty Improvement Company the five-story business building 625 Broadway, extending to 192 Mercer Street, 34 by 200, at $270,000.

The property at 830 Broadway, recently reported sold, was purchased by Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers & Jacob Hirsh, who have resold the same to F. H. Mela. The latter will build a ten-story fire-proof business building on the lot.

Mr. Mela has also obtained a twenty-one years' lease of 708 Broadway, which abuts in the rear on his new building in Lafayette Place. He will erect on the Broadway lot a building to correspond and connect with the one on Lafayette Place.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $17,425, to Francis X. Keller, the second mortgagee, the five-story brick tenement 540 West Forty-seventh Street, south side, 475 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

By executors' order, Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to H. C. Raynor, at $4,800 each, the six lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 275 feet east of the Boulevard.

The prices brought at the Patchin partition sale on Tuesday were inadvertently omitted. Dr. Hurd Nachtel paid $127,000 for the plot, 141 to 149 Sixth Avenue, including the land and buildings in Milligan Place. Mrs. Patchin and Mrs. Dorsheimer obtained, at $51,000, the property at 113 West Tenth Street, and the land and buildings in Patchin Place.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Emmet R. Olcott, referee, as follows: No. 54 West Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 207 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 98.9, four-story brown-stone dwelling; also 59 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 98.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 23.6 by 98.9, four-story brown-stone dwelling; also 862 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; also 1 St. Mark's Place, north side, 20 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 73.8, four-story brick tenement; also 254 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 109.6, four-story brick dwelling; also 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 380 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. Grady, referee, 1,608 Lexington Avenue, west side, 34.7 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, 16.7 by 75, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $610; on prior mortgage, $6,300.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. B. Blumenthal, referee, nine lots at Van Nest, Twenty-fourth Ward, as follows: Four on north side of Saxe Avenue, 25 feet east of Cornell Avenue; two on south side of Cottage Grove Avenue, 125 feet east of McGraw Avenue, and three on north side of Theriot Avenue, 25 feet west of Cornell Avenue. Due on judgment, about $900.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and West End Avenue, 25.2 by 100, three four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $23,160.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., assignee's sale, as follows: 838 and 840 Greenwich Street, between Horatio and Gansevoort Streets, 44 by 96.7 by 24.2 by jog 6.6 by 19.10 by 90.2, four-story brick boarding stable; also 224 and 226 East Twenty-fourth Street, south side, between Third and Second Avenues, 48.9 3-5 by 98.9, four-story brick stable.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., auction sale, the Hamilton place, at Llewellyn, N. J., on the Valley Road, opposite Kling Street, plot of about three and a third acres, with residence and stable.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, John Davis, referee, 210 to 214 East Twenty-first Street, south side, 147.8 feet east of Third Avenue, 71.11 by 98.9 by 72.6½ by 98.9, one and two story brick stables; also 206 and 208 East Twenty-fourth Street, 50.1 1-5 by 98.9, two-story brick stables; also 207 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 122.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 24 by 98.9, one-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $31,070; on prior mortgages, on first parcel, $23,000, on second $15,000, and on third $7,000.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 410 East Ninth Street, south side, 162.6 feet east of First Avenue, 20.10 by 75, three-story brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Pine and Nassau Streets, northwest corner, for a six-story granite building, by John E. Searles of 810 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; cost, not given.

Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner, for a four-story brick flat and store, by Joseph Liebertz of 1,020 Prospect Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

No. 15 East Fifty-sixth Street, for a six-story brick dwelling, by Lillian W. Porter of Plaza Hotel, owner; cost, $25,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 71 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for three three-story frame tenements, by James Reynolds of 1,028 Trinity Avenue, owner; cost, $15,000.

No. 40 East Fortieth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, by Sarah R. Potts of 39 East Thirty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

West Farms Road and St. Lawrence Avenue, southwest corner, by Sophia Hayemann of 3,729 Third Avenue, owner, for a two-story frame hotel; cost, $4,500.

No. 84 Suffolk Street, by Dora Stein of 225 East Broadway, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store and synagogue; cost, $700.

White Plains Road, east side, 22 feet north of Fifteenth Avenue, William's Bridge, by Henry Schleef, owner, alterations to a three-story frame hotel; cost, $2,000.

No. 39 Old Slip, by Ellen S. Auchmuty of 61 University Place, owner, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $200.

No. 655 Tenth Avenue, by Rebecca Fisher of 100 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 205 Columbus Avenue, by William Wuerz of Darien, Conn., owner, alterations to a five-story brick flat; cost, $150.

No. 141 East Fifty-eighth Street, by Abbott Hodgman of 141 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 3,367 Third Avenue, by Charles Edel, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,000.

No. 214 East Fifty-ninth Street, by J. B. Bloomingdale of 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, May 13.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 301.10 ft n of 152d St, 19.2x95; Marcus Nathan and wife to Timothy F. Sullivan..... $100

LOTS 121 to 127 and 135 to 137, map of 547 lots of the property of John H. Dyckman; Edward J. Knapp, as executor and trustee, to Samuel T. Knapp. 1

8TH AV, e s, 14.7 ft s of Jane St, 41.3 ft to 4th St, x s, 26.2x58.3x20; Elizabeth A. Herring and another, executors, to Jane F. H. Demarest, ½ part..... 4,500

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth A. Herring and others to John F. H. Demarest, ½ part..... 1

WEST FARMS ROAD, s w corner of St. Lawrence St, 27.7x124.5x25x136.4; Hudson P. Rose to Sophia Hagemann..... 1,350

SHIEL ST, s s, Lot 777, and east part of Lot 770, map of Laconia Park; Arthur A. Swany and wife to John Bowman..... 1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A. of Edenwald to Morris A. Clowes and wife..... 800

FORSYTH ST, 33; William Stacom and wife to Michael Fay..... 1

WATER ST, 275; Abby C. Christopher to John Petitt..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 30; Michael Fay and wife to William Stacom..... 1

MORTON ST, 13; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another..... 40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and others to Benedict A. Klein. 40,000

93D ST, 23 West; Catherine Brennan to Cornelius J. Purcell..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 74th St, —x—x80x28.11; George H. Macy to Kate C. Macy..... 1

93D ST, 25 West; Henry Wolfe to Catherine Brennan..... 1

3D AV, s w corner of 89th St, 25x100; William C. Renwick and another, executors, to Hugo Gorsch..... 57,000

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2x100.11x19x—; John J. Smith to Louise Saunders..... 100

136TH ST, 206 West; Charles Donohue, referee, to Garfield National Bank..... 2,500

136TH ST, 143 West; John B. O'Connor to Samuel Green..... 1

POST AV, w s, 225 ft s of Hawthorne St, 75x150; Harriet I. Potter to Carl F. W. G. Upmann..... 2,850

166TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Forest Av, 100x159; Edward C. Jones and wife to N. D. Lawton..... 1

2D ST, n e corner of Railroad Av, 81x400 to 3d St, x251x430; Leon St. C. Dick to Benoni Platt..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of 162d St, 62.11x79.9x101.6; also, w s Westchester Av, 63 ft s of 162d St, 50x98x35.6x irregular; n w s of Westchester Av, 113 ft s w of a proposed street, 25x98, and w s of Westchester Av, 138 ft s of a proposed street, 75x99.11x94.2x98.1; Amalia A. McAnerney to Daniel McAnerney..... 1

160TH ST, s s, 67 ft e of Fox St, 62.2x irregular; Giacomo Pisciotta and wife to John Reinschmidt..... 1

TAYLOR ST, s s, 164 ft w of Madison Av, (old line,) 16.5x92.5x13.11x92.4; Julia C. Jones to William Traphagen..... 5

ADAMS AV, n e corner of Columbia Av, 100x100; Margaret Stonebridge to Charles H. Stonebridge..... 21,000

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 125 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Adam J. Steinmetz..... 600

HUDSON ST, w s, 84.11 ft n of Perry St, 18.6x irregular; Henry A. Robinson referee, to Edgar Appleby..... 9,200

STANTON ST, n s, 79.8 ft n e of Goerck St, 15.11x70; Warren Ferris and wife to Margaret Lewis..... 5,500

LOT 9,017, Section 23, Map of Woodlawn Cemetery; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Addison P. Hatch..... 480

2D ST, s s, Lots 52 and 155, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Michael Murdock..... 600

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 5 to 8, map of Pelham Park; Judah Levi (or Levy) to New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROWER, John L., and another, executors, &c., to John F. Hanley, e s of 23d St, 75 ft e of Avenue A, runs s 24.9x w 75 to Avenue A x s 74 x e 135 x n 98.9 to 23d St x 60, and Nos. 362 and 364 Avenue A, 10 years..... $2,844

FISKE, Charles H., to David E. Sicher and another; 105 to 111 Wooster St, 5 years..... 16,000

DE MIRANDA, Luciana G., executrix, &c., to Ernestine Edgerton; 132 West 27th St, 5 years..... 900

GULLY, William, to A. D. Ferme; 537 3d Av, store, &c., 2 years..... 480

HANLEY, John P., to John Leonard; 362 and 364 Avenue A and other property, 10 years..... 4,800

KOTTAK, Jacob, to Alexander Klinkowstein; n e corner of Division and Suffolk Sts, store, &c., 10 years..... 2,100

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIety for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New-York to Samuel Kempshall, 103 West 10th St, 100 ft e of Greenwich St, 75x87.6, three leases, each 21 years, per year, each..... 950

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, William P., to George P. Shirmer; Lot 123, amended map of Bronxwood, 1 year..... 4,000

BLOOD, Isabell M., to Clarissa M. Blood; s w s of Tremont Av, 210 ft s e of Fulton Av, 5 years..... 6,500

BRAUN, Katharine, to Moses Hochster; s s of 2d St, 152.6 ft w of Avenue B, installments..... 4,000

BOWMAN, John, and wife to New-York Building-Loan Banking Company; s s of Shiel St, Lot 777, and e 8.4 ft of Lot 776, map of Laconia Park, installments.

CARTER, Albert B., and wife to the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York; n s of 78th St, 281 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 16,000

DEMAREST, John F. H., to Elizabeth A. and John J. Herring, executors of Cornelius A. Herring; e s of 8th Av, 14.7 ft s of Jane St, 2 years..... 2,500

DURSIE, Frank F., and wife to David Mayer Brewing Company; s e corner of Jerome Av and Van Cortlandt Av, 1 year..... 500

DUTTING, Minnie C., to Samuel B. Sexton; n s of 100th St, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 9,000

EVERETT, John, and wife to Mary R. Purdy; n s of 107th St, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 2,000

FISHER, Charles, and wife to Mary Reed; n s of 166th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 17,000

FERGUSON, James, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s s of 100th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 27,000

GORSCH, Hugo, to William E. Renwick and others, executors of William R. Renwick; s w corner of 3d Av and 89th St, 3 years..... 45,000

HILLEBERT, James E., to Edward B. Fellows; s e s of Jerome Av, 229 ft n e of 177th St, 2 years..... 1,500

HOE, Robert, and Theodore H. Mead and Charles W. Carpenter to The Brooklyn Savings Bank; n corner of Grand and Columbia Sts, 3 years..... 150,000

HESSELS, George, and Thomas W. Cowman and wives to Morris Steinhardt; n s of 125th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 6 months..... 36,000

HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C., to C. Adolphe Low, trustee of Daniel Low; s e corner of Lexington Av and 71st St, 3 2-3 years. 1,000

HANLEY, John F., to Lloyd Saltus; s s of 23d St, 75 ft e of Avenue A; also 362 and 364 Avenue A, lease, demand..... 6,000

JONES, William, and wife to Bertha Wagner; n s of 120th St, 71.3 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 5,000

KAY, Mary J., to John A. Sinclair; n e s of Woodruff St, 222.10 ft s e of Boston Road, 1 year..... 776

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Alfred De Witt; 13 Morton St, 5 years..... 25,000

LIVINGSTON, John, and wife to Laura A. Deland; n e corner of 8th Av and 118th St, 5 years..... 35,000

LANE, Joseph, to Samuel J. Luckings; s s of 65th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 6,000

MINER, Henry Clay, and wife to Herman; s e corner of Madison Av and 63d St, 3½ years..... 40,000

MACY, Kate C., to Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 74th St, 5 years.... 70,000

LEWIS, Margaret, to Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; n s of Stanton St, 79.8 ft n e of Goerck St, installments..... 561

BROADWAY, 1,261, extending to 6th Av, 526; Charles W. Smith against Philip Milligan, owner; Joseph Moskow and Oscar Pechisky, contractors..... 2,000

23D ST, 244 and 246 West; Albert Pierce against Isadore Hoffsteadt, owner; Adolph Hoffsteadt, contractor..... 100

WILLIAM ST, s w corner of Exchange Place, 75x80; Peter Cantwell against O'Connell and others against John T. Williams, owner; John W. Mitchell, contractor..... 1,358

LUCK, PERHAPS, IN AN EVICTION.

Diamond Had $4 a Week to Support Wife, Self, and Nine Children.

It was, perhaps, fortunate for the Diamond family—Joseph, a cook, his wife, and their seven sons and two daughters, the eldest thirteen years and the youngest nine months old—that they were evicted from 305 East Houston Street on Tuesday.

An agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children saw the household goods on the street and found the mother and the children, all handsome little folk, on the bare floor of the rooms they had occupied. This grace was due to the evicting landlord. The society cared for the young ones over night.

When they appeared before Magistrate Wentworth at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday the children were nicely garbed and happy, and Clara, aged four, won the heart of the Magistrate by her cute ways and innocent prattle. The father said he earned but $4 a week as a cook. He begged that he and his family be allowed to remain together.

Magistrate Wentworth, Roundsman O'Brien, and others made up a purse, and the money will enable Diamond to establish a new home. The children were sent to the society to be cared for until their parents are able to support them properly. This may be soon, as the father will be aided in securing employment with better pay.

Franklin Lodge's Centennial.

LEBANON, N. H., May 13.—Franklin Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., with one exception the oldest Masonic lodge in New-Hampshire, celebrated its centennial this afternoon. The Master of Franklin Lodge made an address of welcome, and the Grand Master responded. A pleasing incident was the presentation of a gold tiler's jewel to Norman C. Hewes, who has been Tiler of Franklin Lodge since 1854, and is the oldest member of that lodge. The historical address was made by A. S. Batchellor of Littleton.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO. AND THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE CO. AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY. Apply to BUREAU OF INVESTMENT OF THE Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., 37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST.

Purchasers of Real Estate who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co Offices {146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N.E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000. SURPLUS, ... $1,250,000.

4% MONEY. We have a large fund to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4 1-2, AND 5 PER CENT. LOW CHARGES. R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT. Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV. BROKER. APPRAISER.

TURNER, Isabella, to Joseph M. Strong and John De C. Ireland; n s of 80th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand... 22,000

TILDEN, Marmaduke, and wife to Eliza P. Bowne; n w corner of Madison Av and 68th St, 2 years..... 9,000

YESKY, David, and wife to Sigmund Tynberg; n s of Houston St, 72.10 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHEIMER & SCHMID to Jacob Ruppert..... $5,978

DUFFY, John, to Elizabeth Hellman..... 9,000

McHENCH, Caroline, to Frederick E. Clark..... 1,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Andrew W. Smith..... 23,109

SAME to same..... 8,026

ROSE, Hudson P., to Louisa S. Upson.... 400

SHIRMER, George P., to William P. Austin..... 1

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New-York..... 1

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.... 1

THE MURRAY HILL BANK to Charles Peper..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Adeline P. Kidd..... 12,000

SAME to Emily S. Dow..... 8,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow..... 1

Lis Pendens.

122D ST, 159 East, n s, 63 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Alexander A. Jordan against John G. Alfke and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

97TH ST, 169 West; Theresa Lynch against James G. Wright, (specific performance of contract.)

LORILLARD ST, w s, Lot 129, map of Powell farm, 24th Ward; James J. Phelan against William C. Bergen, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

82D ST, 317 West; United States Trust Company of New-York to Henry C. Parsons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

UNION AV, e s, 196 ft n of 152d St, 29x95; Department of Buildings of City of New-York against Alexander MacDonald, (violation of building law.)

78TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9 x102.2; Thomas R. Fisher, as executor, against Robert Auld and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

78TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.9x 102.2; same against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV, 1,440; Hypolite Roas against Cornelius M. Breen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

170TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Franklin Av, 104x 169; J. Wilson Bryant, as receiver, against Matthew Stewart and wife, (action to set aside deed.)

25TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of 7th Av, 15x98.9; 225 West 29th St, and n s of 32d St, 216.8 w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; William E. Wyatt, as trustee, against John H. McGinn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MARMION AV, e s, 297.10 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x 82.7; Filomena De Lorenzo against Henry Heine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

71ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.5; Patrick Donohue and others against Jennie Graham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GREENWICH ST, 830 and 840; Oriental Bank against Isaac H. Dahlman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2x100.11x 19x—; Louise Saunders against Owen Smith and others, (partition.)

103D ST, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Peter J. Quinn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

1ST AV, 1,612; H. Blumenstein against Wilhelm Schumacher, owner and contractor..... 42

AVENUE B, 163; Salvin & Levin against S. A. Palmer, owner; William Hughes, contractor..... 200

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Edward Kuhn against Fred Lutzinger, owner; John Murphy, contractor..... 30

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100; Woodstock Company against Marion E. Moore, owner; G. F. Purrington, contractor; D. P. Collins's Son, sub-contractor..... 561

BROADWAY, 1,261, extending to 6th Av, 526; Charles W. Smith against Philip Milligan, owner;